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The Maine Farmer.

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Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Farmers' Convention at Bangor.

The first meeting of the Maine Board of Agriculture and the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, under the existing statute, by which these two bodies become virtually one organization, was held at Orono and Bangor last week; the preliminary meeting having been held at Orono on Tuesday, and the others in the City Hall, Bangor, which were not confined to the above organization exclusively, but were participated in by farmers generally. The attendance upon the public meetings, however, was not as large as could have been desired, and was in fact very much smaller than had been anticipated. Our notes of the proceedings, necessarily brief, follow.

FIRST DAY.

Meeting at the Agricultural College.

We came to this place last evening in order to take a look at the College, and have a little talk with Prof. Fernald, previous to the regular session of the Board of Agriculture which convenes here to-day. We are glad to find a considerable accession to the number of pupils, an increased force of instructors, a somewhat extensive addition to the working apparatus, an evidence of progress, and a steady determination to succeed on the part of those connected with the institution in whatever capacity. Prof. S. F. Peckham, the newly appointed Professor of Chemistry, is a young man, a graduate of Brown University, and who has until recently been connected with Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He is an enthusiastic, hardworking man, and will add much strength to the Faculty of the Institution.

The freshman class the present term—the commencement of the second year—numbered only about a dozen, while the applications were something like thirty. The difference is only to be accounted for on the supposition, that as work on the enlargement of the buildings has been suspended during the season, many thought the accommodations would not be sufficient for the number that would apply for scholarship, and so failed to present themselves at the commencement of the second year.

The meeting at the College Building this forenoon, is the first session of the Board of Agriculture and the Trustees of the College, under the act approved March 1st, "to secure harmony of action" between these two agencies. Among the members of the Board of Trustees present, are Ex-Governor Coburn, President of the Board, Hon. Lyndon Oak, and Wm. P. Wingate, Esq. Of members of the Board of Agriculture present, are Hon. Seth Scammon of Cumberland, Vice President; S. L. Goodale, Saco, Secretary; and Messrs. Gilbert of Androscoggin, Holmes of Oxford, Norton of Franklin, Thing of Kennebec, C. Chamberlain, (representative of the State Agricultural Society,) L. Chamberlain of Piscataquis, Brackett of Waldo, Putnam of Aroostook, and Hobbs of Knox. Others will doubtless arrive during the day, or will report themselves at Bangor to-morrow. Of the newly appointed members at large in attendance are Prof. M. C. Fernald, Acting President of the College, Prof. S. F. Peckham, Orono, and Prof. C. E. Hamlin of Colby University. The session this forenoon was entirely informal. The instructors at the College went on with their usual recitations, the gentlemen above named being present. At 9 o'clock the Sophomore class recited in Geometry, and at 9½ the Freshman class in Physical Geography, the former in charge of President Fernald, the latter under direction of Prof. Peckham. After this the second class recited in Drainage, using as a text-book Waring's recent work on that subject, (one of the best extant.) In this recitation the students evinced a good degree of acquaintance with the subject, and after the class had been excused a general conversation ensued, participated in by the members present. At 10 o'clock the recitation of the first class in Algebra took place, under the instruction of Prof. Fernald; and at 11 o'clock, the second class recited in Physics. After these exercises were completed, remarks were made by Ex-Governor Coburn, Hon. Mr. Scamman, Prof. Hamlin, Mr. Thing, and other members of the Board, and also by Profs. Fernald, Johnson and Peckham of the College Faculty. Prof. Hamlin spoke in high terms of the deportment of the pupils, their promptness in recitation and accuracy of demonstration which had characterized the recitations of the day. He said that in all his experience as a teacher in different institutions, he had never seen better recitations or greater evidence of thorough, careful work on the part of both pupils and instructors. He alluded to the sympathy and co-operation which should exist between pupils and teachers as necessary to the best results, and believed it existed in the present institution. He thoroughly believed in the connection of a proper exercise of both mind and body, in the system of training for our young men, and was more convinced of the benefits of this course after having visited and become somewhat familiar with the success of the Michigan Agricultural College, where the system of manual labor was in complete working order. The question in regard to the practical working of the labor system in the College was brought up, upon which remarks were made by several gentlemen present. The pupils are obliged to work at manual labor, three hours each day, and the question arose as to whether it interfered with the studies of the pupils. Prof. Fernald replied that so far as he could judge from the working of the system for something more than a year, it did not—but, on the contrary, they were better fitted for study and recitations from having engaged in the physical labor, and he regarded it as in reality a benefit. He also remarked that those pupils who exhibited the most aptitude at work, were also those most ready at their several studies. Mr. Johnson said that the pupils were always ready and willing to work, and to put their hand to whatever they were asked to do. Prof. Peckham remarked that he came to this institution with something of a prejudice against the system of manual labor, but he was every day gaining confidence in the good results of the system. After other remarks by gentlemen present, the members of the Board dispersed to the residences of Prof. Fernald and Mr. Johnson for dinner.

AFTERNOON.

The Board met in the College Building at 2 o'clock, Mr. Scamman in the chair. The drawing of the terms of service of the newly appointed members at large then took place, with the following results: Peckham three years, Hamlin two years, Fernald one year, Brackett three years, Goodale one year.

Messrs. Gilbert, Hobbs and Putnam were appointed a committee to whom was referred the time and place of holding the second session of the Board.

Mr. Scamman and Mr. Goodale were made a committee to audit and report upon the bills of expenses of the members.

After some other informal business the Board adjourned, and the members spent the afternoon in an examination of the farm and stock, under the direction of Mr. Johnson, Professor of Agriculture.

SECOND DAY.

Prof. Goodale on Agricultural Experiments.

Several members have come in since last evening, among them, Hon. Samuel Wasson, President of the Board, and Messrs. Stackpole and Bodge, representatives from Penobscot and Lincoln counties, respectively. There are now but few vacancies in the Board. Several prominent farmers are also present from different parts of the State, including Hon. Samuel F. Perley of Cumberland county, Hall C. Burleigh, Esq., and Friend Samuel Taylor, the veteran farmer and practical experimenter of Fairfield, Hon. Warren Percival of Vassalboro', and others. The attendance of farmers at the opening meeting is not as large as might have been expected, considering the publicity the notice of the convention has had, and the novelty of holding such a meeting in this portion of the State. More will probably arrive during the day.

The regular session of the Board was called to order by the President, Hon. Samuel Wasson, who delivered a brief and appropriate opening address. He reviewed the work of the Board during the past fifteen years, and congratulated the people of the State, that through legislative enactment the Board of Agriculture and Agricultural College were to work together for the good of practical and scientific agriculture in our State. This first meeting was one of great importance, marked a new era in our agricultural history, and he hoped the results of the present convention would be eminently satisfactory to all present. The opening business was disposed of, and at 10 o'clock Prof. Geo. L. Goodale of Bowdoin College, delivered a lecture on the "Conditions of Successful Experimenting, and Progress in Agricultural Science." In his lecture he confined himself wholly to an elucidation of the first part of this subject, remarking at the commencement that the theme was too broad to be even touched upon in a single hours' conversation. American agriculture in its advancement, depended greatly upon European agriculture, and was in fact a prototype of it. The experiments in the collateral sciences relating to agriculture now being made y scientific men in Europe and our own country, were being carried on with a view to the aid they would render to the science of agriculture. Prof. Meehan of Philadelphia, in Botany, Profs. Morse and Verrill in Zoology, and Prof. Packard in Entomology, were each laboring in their respective departments to aid agriculture, and these departments of scientific research were daily giving new light upon some of the branches of practical agriculture. He defined an experiment, as a question put to nature; and one great trouble why our farmers do not get better and more uniform results from experiments, is that the questions put to nature are crude and not clearly defined. Farmers generally are not willing to go to the necessary trouble and expense of making careful experiments; hence the diversity and uncertainty of results. Every attendant circumstance should be carefully noted; the question put should be plain and pointed. The best conditions for successful experimenting are those which best secure the direct answer yes or no, to the experiment the farmer has in hand. First, understand if possible the nature of the soil; second, study carefully the conditions of the season, the amount of rain and the temperature, then be sure that you have good seed; keep all these details, and an aggregate of them will show the results. Nothing must be trusted to memory; careful notes must be kept and the results be correctly interpreted; upon this great results depend. An incorrect interpretation of results—especially in relation to agricultural experiments—has retarded the progress of American agriculture more than anything else that can be mentioned. In 1847 Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert of Rothamstead, Eng., began their famous series of experiments, and the first year decided but a single point, expending £2000. Their experiments have been carried on until the present time, and they have completely overturned many of the favorite theories of Libig, and in fact the whole system of European agriculture. He alluded to the work of the experiment stations of Germany, which perhaps cannot be successfully introduced into our country; but to our Agricultural College he confidently looked to perform experiments which should settle such disputed points as the application of plaster upon different soils, use of muck, &c.; and in conclusion paid a high compliment to the professors and instructors of the institution.

After the lecture of Mr. Goodale had been concluded, remarks were made by several gentlemen present. Mr. Fernald assured the Convention that all the experiments made at the College, so far as he had anything to do with them, should be instituted and carried out with the utmost care. Mr. Scamman remarked that at present, with our short seasons, and want of time, it was completely impossible for farmers to make experiments with that degree of accuracy spoken of by the lecturer; still he thought while waiting for professors to make these experiments, common farmers should endeavor to make some slight experiments which would help on round the edges, the bettering of our system of agriculture—and perhaps put a few rocks in their pockets. He detailed some experiments in applying plaster at the rate of three or four bushels per acre once in two or three years, on stiff clay soils, with the best results. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin followed in some interesting remarks, seconding the idea of Mr. Scamman in regard to the performance of common experiments by farmers who could attend to them, and by which great good could be accomplished. By this means better fruits, vegetables and animals were obtained, and the men who instituted and carried out these experiments—though not scientifically correct—were public benefactors. Breeders who improved the class of our horses, men who produced abetter variety of fruit, were adding greatly to the wealth of the State, and the bettering of the condition of our farmers.

Hon. S. F. Perley believed in practical experiments which all farmers could make themselves. These experiments tried upon our own farms will show to each farmer whether he is successful or not, and he thought if a man tried to raise corn on a certain piece of land for three or four years with poor results it was safe to say that nature answered "No." A man who undertook to try experiments should have a love for details and ample time to carry them out. He urged all farmers present to make experiments year after year, as a sure means of their own improvement in the cultivation of their respective farms.

Mr. Mills of Bangor, Friend Samuel Taylor of Fairfield, and Messrs. Gilbert, Thing and Goodale of the Board followed in brief, general remarks, and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention assembled at 2 o'clock, Vice President Scamman presiding. The chief feature of the afternoon was an exercise in Physical Geography by the second class of the State Agricultural College, under direction of Prof. Fernald. It opened with a geographical essay by Master Thomas, followed by George, who gave a very correct and expert account of the physical features of our country, illustrated by thorough delineations upon Guyot's large physical atlas of the United States; Gould on the mountain and river systems, and Hilliard on the climate and vegetable productions of South America, and Norton on the physical outlines of the continent of Australia—which were each presented with great clearness, and in a manner highly creditable to the young gentlemen who severally took part in the exercises.

After these exercises the subject of the Influence of Forests on Climate, was taken up, being a continuation of the subject which was presented at the last session—and Mr. C. Chamberlain of the State Society, presented a brief paper upon the subject, which was mainly general in its statements, recommending a liberal planting of forest trees as a means of rendering our climate more favorable and uniform for agriculture and health. Last winter a memorial setting forth the facts in relation to the destructive influences consequent upon cutting down forests, was presented to the Legislature, and an act recommending that land planted to forests should be exempt from taxation for a certain number of years—but the results hoped to have been accomplished by this action was partially lost by the same having been aeferred to the next Legislature. Rev. Mr. Battles of Bangor, believed that the presence of too many trees in some instances was the cause of great injury. He thought the large number of trees about one of the school-houses in his city was the cause of much of the ill health of the pupils, and he had had serious thoughts about suggesting to the School Committee the propriety of sending a man, axe in hand, for the purpose of leveling the trees. In response to his call, Mr. Goodale read the memorial referred to, in full, (the time occupied in the reading being about one hour,) after which a discussion was entered into by the gentlemen present. Friend Taylor spoke of the value of the Larch or Hackmatack, and in his locality many of the old pastures and other outlying lands were growing up with it with great rapidity. It was a timber valuable for railroad sleepers, and also for supplying knees for ship building purposes, and he believed it worthy of propagation. Rev. Mr. Battles of Bangor followed in some interesting and pertinent remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Prof. Brackett on Agricultural Science.

The evening was devoted to a lecture on the "Progress of Agricultural Science or the Agriculture of the Future" by Prof. C. F. Brackett of Bowdoin College. Agriculture of the present and of the past, is and has been naught but the application of natural history to the production of human food. Natural history is an attempt to describe and systematize and use, whatever is upon the earth, and in the development of that science, as in all others, there is a fixed, unchangable law; and examples illustrating the application of science were given. The farmer will always find the field open for practical experimenting, and the speaker alluded to the difference in the manner of conducting the same experiments by practical and scientific men. He compared the science of medicine,—which was rather a collection of facts than a science—with that of farming. If a person was sick and would not apply to an educated physician but use some of the patent nostrums of the day, he would not be unlike a farmer who having a sick soil would try to doctor it himself rather than advise with some person qualified by study and careful experimenting to give that advice. He would not say that every student of our agricultural college should travel with saddlebags, or station himself at some convenient point to doctor sick soils—but they will be enabled by a study of physical geography, of geology and collateral sciences, to state what are the general characteristics of a soil, and give a pretty correct general diagnosis of its disease. These gentlemen he would call consulting agriculturists, and he believed our agricultural colleges would turn out well qualified gentlemen of this class. Agriculture stands related to all the conditions of life. Our hay crops *should* always be consumed at home and the manures returned to the land, but this is in many cases impossible. The product of our farms needed to supply vast cities can by no possible means of engineering be carried back to the land. Agriculture as the feeder of every pursuit in life is a matter of the greatest importance, and this work of supplying the waste occasioned by the demand of large cities is one that must somehow be settled by the agriculture of the future; the exact appliance necessary for which he would not say how it was to be provided. Land can be improved simply by mechanical agency, which is but mechanics or natural philosophy applied; hydrodynamics can be applied to the improvement of the soil by the practice of drainage; and chemistry is also our great means of reaching the same end. The consulting agriculturist will be able to give judicious hints to the practical farmer upon these points. He believed, that in the agriculture of the future labor saving appliances for preforming manual labor would be employed to a far greater extent than now, consequently leaving much time for the farmer to improve his mind by storing it with scientific information relating to his profession.

A discussion followed the lecture of Mr. Brackett, engaged in by Mr. Bartlett of Brewer, Mr. Mills of Bangor, Dr. Boynton of Vermont, Ex-Gov. Coburn, Dr. J. C. Weston of Bangor, Hall C. Burleigh, President of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society, Prof. Peckham of the Agricultural College, Hon. S. F. Perley of Naples, Friend Taylor of Fairfield, Prof. Fernald of the Agricultural College, Hon. Samuel Watson, Hon Warren Percival and others, and the discussion was continued until a late hour. The remarks were mainly of a general character, or bearing upon controverted points of the lecture and but little of importance was elicited.

Mr. Goodale referred to two seedling pears that have come up in the grounds of Mr. James McLaughlin of Bangor—originator of the McLaughlin plum—which are both very promising, one is the "Eastern Belle," the other the "Indian Queen," and they both are fruits of great promise. The trees are free growers and good bearers, and specimens of the fruit presented to President Wilder of the American Pomological Society were pronounced by that gentleman as of very superior quality and of great promise. They will soon be disseminated to a few practical fruit growers for trial. Mr. McLaughlin also exhibited specimens of the Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, Isabella, Sweet Water and other varieties grown in the open air, and of the Black Hamburgh grown under glass.

The attendance this afternoon and this evening has been much larger than it was this morning, and more enthusiasm is being manifested in the deliberations of the convention.

THIRD DAY.

"Value of Commercial Fertilizers."

A business session of the Board was held at 9 o'clock, Mr. Wasson in the chair. The matter relating to the appropriation of a portion of the State stipend to Agricultural Societies for the purpose of providing for agricultural lectures, and the formation of Farmers' Clubs, in the several societies, was discussed at some length and referred to a committee consisting of the President, Vice President and Mr. Brackett of Waldo, for further action. Some other matters were discussed in an informal manner, and the hour having arrived for the public meeting of the convention the special session adjourned.

At 10 o'clock the Secretary of the Board presented a paper on the "Valuation of Commercial Fertilizers" which occupied something more than an hour in reading. Its introduction was occupied by a statement of the changes that have been wrought in our agriculture during the past ten years, and especially since the late rebellion, not only in the substitution of mechanical for manual labor, but by force of circumstances that of commercial fertilizers for the manures generally made upon the farm. The effect of commercial fertilizers was greatly varied. Gypsum on some soils produces very valuable results, but that was no reason why farmers should pay a dollar a bushel for it when they could purchase it for less. The commercial value of any fertilizer is regulated by the results obtained from it, and this depends upon a variety of circumstances. He believed there were but three manurial constituents, the farmer could afford to purchase at a cost of more than one cent per pound, these were: potash, phosphoric acid and soluble nitrogen, and if manure was offered for which more than this is asked, farmers should be assured that it contained an increased percentage of these elements before purchasing it. If he buys stable manure, he buys a great bulk together with a large amount of water which he can hardly afford to pay for transportation. In a ton of it there would be about thirty or forty pounds of the above indispensable elements. The employment of commercial manures has largely increased in our State, and their manufacture gives a great chance for fraud, especially if a company thinks more of making money than of establishing their reputation for honesty, but their quality has gradually improved during the past few years. The use of these manures has also somewhat changed the mode of farming, kind of crops grown, &c. He alluded at some length to the act passed by the last Legislature to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers—the provisions of which were not long since published in the FARMER—and gave some reasons why the law was needed, was just in its requirements and was a great protection to the farmer in the purchase of commercial manures. Profs. Stockhardt, Anderson, Way and Voelcker in England, and Johnson in our own country have endeavored to fix a standard for the value of commercial fertilizers; and the committee who had in charge the forming of the law referred to, made no attempt to fix a standard of value for potash, (it being found in market in too small quantity to give it an established value,) but that for insoluble phosphoric acid was decided to be six cents per pound; soluble phosphoric acid was twenty-five cents per pound, and ammonia thirty cents per pound. This scale or standard was then applied to six brands of commercial fertilizers in the market at the present day: (according to a recent analysis of Prof. Johnson, chemist to the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture,) which all made a very near approach to the estimate as placed upon their chief constituents by the above committee. From the nature of the case it is impossible to set up an absolute standard of value, but he believed if farmers throughout the State would insist upon purchasing no fertilizer but that which came up to the requirments of our present statute, inferior qualities of commercial manures would be entirely driven from the State.

Following the reading of the paper Friend Taylor said that in his section Bradleys XL brand of superphosphate where applied to corn had seemed to lose its value, just as the ears began to grow. It gave a rank, luxurious growth but failed to increase the yield. Mr. Goodale remarked that this might be accounted for from the fact that it contained largely of ammonia and not a sufficiency of phosphate. Mr. Martin Mower of Bangor, gave his experience in farming since 1849. His text book had been Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry, and with a dilligent study of that he had found farming to be a satisfactory business. For manures, (the great want of our farms,) he believed we must depend upon our farm yards. By composting muck with the waste of the farm, he believed we could all increase our amount of farm dressing fully fifty per cent; and by also using absorbents to secure the liquid manure, an amount fully equal to the solid portion made by our stock, could also be saved. In his experience he regarded plaster as worth one dollar a bushel to use in his stables simply as a fixer of ammonia. His remarks were eminently practical and were listened to with close attention. Mr. Thing remarked that in the light of what had been said he realized the necessity of the agricultural college, and the good it would perform, to a far greater extent than he had ever done before.

Remarks by President Abbott of Michigan.

President Abbott of the Michigan Agricultural College being called upon was greeted with hearty applause. He expressed his satisfaction at being present at the convention, and of having seen something of the Agricultural College of Maine:—for he was a Maine man and all his interest here, centered in this State and the Agricultural College of Michigan—the former as his old home, and the latter as the scene of his present labors and future hopes. That institution was yet but an experiment, and it had found some opposition from many in that State from the fact that they expected it would be able in a single year to tell the farmers exactly what crop to plant and what manure to use. This could not be done at once; time was necessary to accomplish this matter. There was yet much to perform but he rejoiced that year by year they were nearing a perfect union between scientific and practical men. He believed they should work together. Agriculture was an experimental science yet in its infancy, but it was one that was daily approaching the dignity of a fixed science, and he considered the money spent at an agricultural college as a good investment. The Agricultural College of Michigan he thought might be regarded as a successful institution. The State has for several years made liberal appropriations for its support, and now gives it $20,000 annually for current expenses. The faculty, consisting of a professor of chemistry, one of botany and horticulture, one of animal physiology and agriculture, one of entomology and zoology, and one of English literature were all hard working men, and perfect unimity had always prevailed in their action. They were fast preparing themselves for accurate instructors and for imparting certain knowledge. He believed, if care was taken, that a year's study of the sciences might be made as disciplinary to the mind, as a year's study in Latin or Greek; and with his experience he would not on any account make the exchange. He saw no reason why the students of agricultural colleges should not rank on a par with those of our old established literary institutions. When the Michigan Agricultural College was established it was said by some that it would never return 3 per cent of its pupils to the farm; but the facts are that it returns 60 per cent of its students to the pursuits of agriculture, horticulture, &c. At a prominent university in the State with a graduating class of 37 at the last commencement, only two had decided to become farmers. At the State Agricultural College of Wisconsin—connected with a literary university—with about 400 students, the most diligent inquiry could not find one that had determined to return to industrial pursuits. He could but believe that the labor system had everything to do with the choice of pursuit of the pupils. At present there were 80 scholars, and through the liberality of the State additional buildings had been erected the present season so that at the commencement it will have accommodations for two hundred pupils. Heretofore is has had more applications than it could entertain. Every student is obliged to labor three hours a day for five days in a week, the labor coming after dinner, leaving the best part of the day—the forenoon—for books and study. He believed the labor system far better for the intellectual advancement of the scholars than the no labor system of three fourths of the old institutions. They perform their work cheerfully and well; but looked at merely as a matter of economy to the institution, he thought the system not a money saving one;—but as an educational and physical benefit it was of incalculable value. At present the students have not the choice of occupation—but he believed in a more advanced institution, or after the first year's course, it would be better for the pupil to choose his manual occupation—as practical agriculture, horticulture, stock raising &c.—and regulate his study in accordance therewith, as by this course he would become more proficient at graduation. The above gives but an imperfect outline of the direct, earnest remarks of President Abbott, which were of a most interesting character and served to give great encouragement and hope to those who heard him, in regard to the ultimate success of our own agricultural college.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon was taken up by an exercise in Natural Philosophy, in its application to Agricultural operations, by the second class of the Agricultural College, under direction of Prof. Fernald. The students taking part in this exercise were Weston, Haskell, Sargent, Watson, Oleson and Fisher, and their several parts were performed in a manner creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the audience. A little more attention on the part of each student to correct pronunciation would have rendered their exercise more finished, and it is a matter in which even agricultural students should be thoroughly drilled.

At the close of the exercise Dr. Boynton of Vermont, made some interesting congratulatory remarks which were well received.

After the remarks of Dr. Boynton, Prof. Peckham gave an account of the climate and vegetation of California, illustrated by references to Guyot's large map of the United States; which was made very interesting not only for the real information it furnished but on account of the entertaining manner in which it was presented, the speaker having spent much time in a personal examination of the scenes and objects described.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Dr. Boynton on "The Influence of Climate."

Hon. Seth Scamman, Vice President, in the chair. Dr. Henry Boynton of Woodstock, Vt., was then introduced, who announced the subject of his lecture as the "Influence of Climate upon Man." The influence of climate upon vegetable and animal life had long been known and studied. And the speaker at first considered this portion of his subject, illustrating it with many interesting facts. In long geologic periods, one change of animals and plants has followed another in accordance with surrounding circumstances, and has again passed away as these conditions have changed. Corn, originally a tropical grass, attaining a great height at the South, becomes a plant of but few feet high at the North, with many sizes of ears. In the South five or six months are required to mature it while at the North it matures in ninety days. The plant is one of wonderful flexibility under different climatic conditions. Wheat and barley, in different climates are also subject to great changes and variations, and cotton is also a plant which may be classed in the same range. Even the texture of fruits is changed by climatic influence. This difference in the character of plants consequent upon climate was traced in the characteristics of many plants, (not only grown in our own but in other climates,) in form, color and chemical character. Referring next to structural changes in animals, he remarked that the improvement in our domestic animals was in a great degree controlled by climatic influence, and if the breeder did not use his closest endeavors to the contrary they would revert to their original type; and to insure the permanency of any typical form, we must insure uniformity in the climatic influences in which they live. Does man form an exception to this law? Can it be that man, a being of so much power, who controls so much of nature be subject to the same law as governs the production of his corn and cattle? In considering this question the lecturer advanced several illustrations of differences in the color, form, height, and other conditions of the same race of men surrounded by different physical features. Every well defined geographical zone will have its peculiar type of humanity as well as of its vegetation. Climate also determines the pursuits of men. Agriculture, manufacturing and mining, are some of the pursuits which are decided by these physical conditions of the earth. The whole history of the Chinese Empire has been such as to aid climate in determining definite results. In Biblical lands the influence of climate is such that no changes in social life, the pursuits of man, &c., have taken place for ages. In Egypt, a strip of land seven miles in width, and extending through six or seven degrees of latitude supported seven millions of people. Here the people subsisted by agriculture alone, and for ages there was no change—the climate was uniform and the pursuits of the people were unchanged. To-day the same implements for irrigation are used that were used in the days of Abraham. A similar fact was shown by the settlement and peopling of Ancient Mexico and Peru. Coming to our own country he classed it into the northern and southern portions, which he placed in contrast with great force—describing the differences in the climate of the two with much minuteness, detailing the particulars of temperature, vegetation, &c., which were modifying vegetables, animals, and even man. He also described at considerable length the influences that have made from one race of men in this country, two distinct peoples—of different habits, tastes and occupations, as well as different views of social life. Climate had made the resident of the northern portion, industrious, persistent, hardy, social, generous, true and abiding; of the southern, sluggish, careless, exercising no forethought, caring little for domestic life, impulsive, forming slender attachments for home and country. This comparison was quite extended, and in passing he alluded to the influence of climate upon language, taking his examples mainly from the characteristics of the people of the two sections of country classed above. The difference in climate of the north and south of America has made different men, morally, socially and intellectually of the people that respectively inhabit them; but education and intercommunication would, however, change this, and bring them more nearly together than could be done by any other means. Prejudice and wrong impressions of a people, the result of ignorance, would be completely done away by a thorough mingling of the two, and he hoped the good results of this effort would unite us all more completely and perfectly as one people, with one aim, and one hope,—the bettering of the race, and the advancement of civilization.

The attendance this evening was quite large, there being a good sprinkling of ladies in the hall. At the close of the lecture a brief discussion followed, participated in by Mr. Bartlett of Brewer, Friend Samuel Taylor of Fairfield, and others, after which, a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Boynton, and the Convention adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

A special session of the Board convened at 9 o'clock A. M., Hon. Samuel Wasson, the President, in the chair.

The Secretary was instructed to notify County Agricultural Societies, that compliance with the law in relation to the formation of Farmers' Clubs, and giving of lectures among farmers must be carried out previous to the first Wednesday of December.

Mr. Thing of Kennebec, presented a paper on the Influence of Agricultural Exhibitions, in which he raced the history of Agricultural Societies in this State, and alluded at some length to the changes that have been brought about in their management during the past few years. Their influence was observable in all the improvements that have come about in our farm stock, implements, better crops and general farm management. At the author's own request, it was re-committed for the purpose of being re-written and somewhat elaborated.

Potato Exhibition, and Discussion on Potato Culture.

Mr. Gilbert of Androscoggin, read a systematic, carefully prepared paper on the "Culture of Potatoes," which was full of good thoughts. We present but a brief abstract: 1st, What we want. Under this head he replied that we want a good table pototo, one tor the market and one for stock. For the former we want a white potato, of a round shape and uniform size; and for stock one that is productive. 2d, What varieties shall we plant? This question he would not presume to answer; but would recommend but two or three sorts for general field culture; and every farmer should determine his own kinds. It was desirable for the table to grow one variety for late summer use, one for fall and winter, and one of good keeping qualities for late spring and early summer. 3d, Preparation of soil and use of manures. He believed that the land should be plowed in the fall, and all should bear in mind that highly charged nitrogenious manures should be avoided. Plant on moderately dry, loamy soil, such as land that has been in pasture for some years. 4th, Under this head he detailed the particulars of planting, recommending the use of fully developed, healthy tubers, whole if small, cut if large, from 12 to 18 inches apart in rows, and far enough apart between rows for good cultivation. 5th, After Culture. In treating of this part of his subject he recommended clean culture, but not the use of the horse-hoe. It hilled up the potato more than was necessary Some were in the habit of pulling out the weak stalks at hoeing time leaving the stronger ones to grow, claiming that it increased the yield, but he did not recommend the practice. 6th Harvesting. This should be done the last of September or the first of October, and the potatoes should be thoroughly dried and deposited in a well ventilated cellar. He condemned all the patent digging machines he had ever seen in use, and believed there was nothing better than hand diging. 7th. Details of marketing. In conclusion he believed the practice of growing large quantities of potatoes a bad one. It was an exhausting crop, and the price obtained per bushel was not sufficient to allow the farmer to put back to the soil from the crop the fertility exausted by it. He feared if this practice should be followed up, farmers would by and by find out the unpleasant fact that their farms had been sent to Boston in a potato sack.

After the reading of the paper a discussion followed; the remarks being mainly confined to modes of culture and not to varieties. Mr. Burleigh of Fairfield, remarked that he always cut his seed, planting 18 inches apart in the hill and using one piece to the hill. Manures liberally with barn yard manure and phosphate. Crop about 200 bushels per acre. Had never seen any difference in the yield of potatoes from the seed or butt end of the potato.

Mr. Wasson spoke at some length, and alluded to the importance of the potato crop to our State, and remarked that the object of the meeting was to determine certain facts: shall we manure this way or that, shall we hill up the potato or leave the ground flat, plant whole or cut seed, use this or that variety? All these questions meet with a different answer from each person to whom they are presented. Cannot something be gained from them at this meeting to bring out certain facts for our future guidance?

Ephriam Goodale of Orrington, said, in reply to a question, that he would not plant potatoes on the same soil for more than one year, under ordinary circumstances, certainly not more than two.

Mr. Mower of Bangor, did not regard the potato as a very exhausting crop, so far as his study and experience had led him to form an opinion.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlim said that in the main he fully agreed with the points made by Mr. Gilbert in his essay. His soil is a clayey loam, and he invariably plants upon sward land, planting near the top of the ground, and always cutting the potatoes used for seed, using two eyes to the place. For manure he uses one part gypsum, one part air slacked lime, three parts wood ashes. Always plants in drills. His crop this year was 100 bushels from 45 rods of ground.

Hon. Warren Percival cf Vassalboro', said he believed as a general rule that the potato crop was an expensive crop for the farmer to raise. Had changed his seed as often as once in five years, and believed the success of new kinds now planted was in many cases owing to the fact that the seed was new to the locality on which it grew. Cuts his potatoes, using two pieces to the hill, and planting upon broke up pasture ground, using phosphate in the hill. The results of his experiments with special fertilizers was that porgy chum, lime and two different brands of superphosphate had given about equal results; there would not be a difference of five bushels to the acre in the product of each.

Elijah Cummings of Eddington. Had practiced cutting his potatoes for seed, and had rather have a larger potato cut into four pieces than one the size of a hen's egg cut in two. Invariably placed the cut side of the potato upwards when dropping if possible without too much trouble.

Mr. Emery of Bangor. Planted 36 eyes of the Early Rose the past year on three rods of ground, which produced two bushels; or at the rate of 600 bushels per acre. He believed in using good sized potatoes for seed, one piece in the hill, and manured with compost of 10 bushels ashes, 6 of plaster, 2 of salt, 2 of lime and half a cord of loam. Super-phosphate had given a result as three to one compared with the yield on the above named compost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Wasson, who alluded to the large number of varieties upon exhibition, and stated that while originally there were but two varieties there are to-day, he did not doubt, fifteen hundred, as previous to the present interest in the production of new sorts of the potato five hundred varieties had been catalogued. He detailed an account of his experiments in grafting potatoes, which he did by taking the eyes of the early Goodrich—a white variety—and grafting them into the body of the "Bermuda," a red variety. The product was a potato like neither of the parents but resembling both. With the product of this graft he is still experimenting. This year he has been experimenting with seventy-three varieties, giving them general field cultivation and treating all alike. His potatoes have rotted very badly with the exception of the Bermuda and Gleason. He spoke of the trouble arising from growing the same variety under different local names, and said that in exchanging some seed potatoes with a friend in another section of the county he sent him six varieties five of which he was already growing under another name.

Mr. Cummings of Eddington, detailed an experiment with three varieties of potatoes with the following results: Early Rose 51 lbs. from 84 sqr. feet of land; Prince Alberts 38¼ lbs. from 66 sqr. feet; Lowell's Seedling 27½ lbs. from 87 sqr. feet.

Mr. O. H. Ingalls of Bangor, desired to ascertain the best variety to grow for export. One possessing good size, good eating and good keeping qualities was what was needed for this purpose. Bangor exports 300,000 bushels of potatoes annually. He feared the farmers of Maine should they continue to multiply varieties to the extent they have the past year or two, would injure the reputation of the State for the production of superior potatoes. He thought the Orono, or Jackson White was fully satisfactory to those who purchased Maine potatoes in Boston market, and it would take ten years for the farmers of Maine to produce its equal for an exporting potato.

Mr. Goodale of Orrington, followed in remarks confirming the opinion of Mr. Ingalls.

Mr. L. Chamberlain spoke of a seedling variety grown by him for the past five years, (a seedling of the Orono) which he has grown side by side with the Orono. On a piece of land where the latter produced but 22 bushels, this seedling produced 46 bushels, on a like piece. It did not rot, while the Orono rotted badly.

The question as to whether the Early Rose rotted, was asked and answered by several gentlemen present, the majority of the replies being that they did not badly.

Mr. Putnam said he kept his potatoes and vegetables fresh the year round by putting them in barrels and filling them with sand.

Mr. Hebron Luce of Bangor, made some very pertinent, common sense remarks, in which he alluded to the great diversity of opinions regarding the qualities of potatoes, and remarked that there were as many different opinions as there were people in the hall. He believed potatoes hybridized, and stated that the California was a good example. It is gradually changing its color.

The Harrison variety, which many have called the "coming potato," was discussed at some length. Mr. Wasson remarked that with him the potato yielded well, but was inclined to rot. Mr. Harley of Piscataquis county spoke in high terms of the variety; it did not rot and did not blossom. Mr. Griffin, has planted the Harrison by the side of the Orono, but they did not yield as well as the latter variety. They did not rot. Mr. Gilbert had found but a few rotten ones among this variety. One good quality is that their color is white—otherwise they are not very satisfactory. Did not blossom very fully. It was productive, but not of good quality.

Hon. John H. Rice of Bangor, detailed the method followed by Mr. Sewall of Orono, by means of which he preserves his potatoes through the winter in the best manner, and for ten years he has not had a rotten potato. He digs them, piles them into long rows, and covers them over with earth, where they remain until about the first or middle of November, when the earth is taken off and they are removed to the cellar. They then keep perfectly through the winter.

Mr. Cummings thought this would be a good plan for those who raised but a few in the garden, but would hardly do for farmers; they could not afford to dig their potatoes twice. Potatoes to keep well needed to be in a dark place.

Mr. Wasson alluded to the Harrison Seedling, a potato that originated from the sprouts of the Harrison in the town of Orono, and was highly esteemed as a table variety. In his locality (Hancock county,) the Gleason was regarded as a choice variety, and he thought those who condemned it did so from the fact that they dug it before it was ripe. Mr. Fenison of Levant had grown the Gleason; he dug them about the 18th October; they had not rotted, and were good to yield.

After some remarks by other gentlemen present, Mr. Gilbert closed the discussion, alluding to a few points in his report that had brought out criticism.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gilbert's remarks, a vote of thanks was proposed to the Board for having held their session in Bangor, by Mr. James Dunning. This vote was put by Henry Little, Esq., (a gentleman whose memory ran back clearly, he said, seventy-five years) who, in a brief and well received speech, alluded to the improvements that have been made in our farming since his recollection. This was replied to by Mr. Wasson, in his usual happy and appropriate manner, (who excused himself from having taken so little part in the proceedings on account of a serious trouble in the throat under which he had been laboring,) and who alluded to the fact that the present was the only period in the history of the Board that it had ever received a public vote of thanks for its labors. The Convention then adjourned.

A special session of the Board was held in the evening, at which it was decided to hold the next session in Lewiston, sometime during the month of January. To Henry S. Goodale of South Egremont, Mass., for his exhibition of potatoes, the thanks of the Board were also voted.

The following persons contributed to the Exhibition of Potatoes: Henery S. Goodale, So. Egremont, Mass., 140 varieties; E. B. Stackpole, Kenduskeag, 47; Albert Noyes, Bangor, 18; Z. A. Gilbert, East Turner, 9; D. H. Thing, Mount Vernon, 8, (two of which were seedlings raised by himself;) C. Chamberlain, Foxcroft, 6; Hebron Luce, Bangor, 7; J. R. Norton, Strong, 4; Master George Stetson, Bangor, 3; Abijah Dunbar, Bangor, 3; Mr. Cummings, Eddington, 3; J. V. Putnam, Houlton, 2; and Hon. H. Hamlin, Bangor; Wm. K. Mason, Bangor; Wm. Collins, Jr., Harmony, and L. Chamberlain, Atkinson, one each. S. L. Goodale, Saco, exhibited sweet potatoes grown by himself, and Mr. Collins of Harmony, presented the statement of an experiment made the past season with twenty-eight varieties.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Potato Digger Wanted.

I would like to inquire through the columns of the FARMER where a good potato digger can be obtained in this State, one that will do its work and do it well, not covering the potato with as much dirt as it is when planted, or cutting it in pieces. I recently witnessed the working of a digger made in Bangor, and it cut one third or more of the potatoes into "mince meat," besides throwing the dirt over them to the depth of several inches. The machine may have been improperly worked, but I think not.

Welchville, Sept. 29th. PURE BONUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

Great Yield of the "Early Rose."

I wish to report the greatest yield of Rose potatoes that I have yet heard of. Mr. A. M. Weymouth of this place, last spring received a small potatoe, about four ounces, from New York, and planted it. The result is forty-two and one-half pounds—some of them being seven and eight inches in length. Most of the neighbors have seen the potatoes, and verify these facts, so I think it beats anything yet noticed in this line. H. R. RANDALL.

Cross Hill.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER,

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. DARLING is now canvassing [illegible] in Cumberland County.

☞ Our Agent S. I. SMALL, will call upon [illegible] ribers Knox County, during the month of October.

Sound Views of Distinguished Educators.

At a time when new customs and practices are taking the place of old, when innovations are being made upon long established usages, and progressive men seek to pry fossils from the ruts which threaten to bury them forever—it is wise to note the conflict it occasions, and the different positions men take who oppose or favor the movement in question. Hardly an art, or practice, or science in our country but has passed through this transition period, for nothing remains stationary; the times move onward and great changes have been and are being made. In our educational system this change is just now more noticeable, perhaps, than in any other department of thought. The old method of training is giving way to a new, the fixed course of study is being superceded by the elective—and this, too, in many of our oldest literary institutions, which have for years pursued the same routine, and would, but a little time ago, have looked upon a deviation from such a course as absolute ruin, and as lowering the standard of American scholarship. And when amid these changes, men take sides for or against them—men whose opinions are entitled to consideration—and when facts are presented which come from a dignified source, facts that demand attention, it is well to consider both these opinions and facts. Just now a great deal is said about the education of agriculturists and working men, the substitution of modern for ancient literature in our college course, and the connection of manual and mental discipline. Upon these subjects views have recently been put forth by distinguished educators to which we wish to direct the special attention of our readers.

At the Farmers' Convention at Bangor last week, Mr. T. C. Abbott, the President of the Michigan Agricultural College—himself a graduate of one of our old literary colleges a rare man, one of progressive ideas and a wonderful faculty of imparting and governing—stated his views at considerable length upon some of these questions. He said he believed a year's study of chemistry to be as valuable for the purpose of discipline to the mind of the pupil, as a year's study of Greek or Latin, and so far as his experience in teaching was concerned he would on no account make the exchange. Advocates of the new education may rest assured that this statement was made with caution, and that Mr. Abbott knew whereof he affirmed. In speaking of the introduction of manual labor into our agricultural and other colleges, where severe mental labor is required of the students, he also used strong language: "I believe the labor system at our agricultural college, far better for the intellectual advancement of the scholars than the no-labor system of the old institutions." This view was not only maintained by Profs. Fernald and Peckham, of the institution at Orono, but Prof. Hamlin of Colby University, in remarks before the classes at the Agricultural College the first day of the Convention, took the same position. The testimony of these gentlemen was that the three hours manual labor demanded of the students did not interfere with the requirements of the classroom. Prof. Hamlin remarked that he believed with President Wayland, that "laziness was the original sin." He said the natural tendency of a college course of study was to beget physical laziness, and physical laziness led to mental laziness. Students coming from manual pursuits to our old colleges, from the very nature of the case, drifted into indolent physical habits, and these led to habits of mental indolence. The required physical labor, daily, was better than all the gymnastic exercises that could be thought of.

In the inaugural address of Charles W. Elliot, as President of Harvard University, we find this distinguished advocate of the new education expressing views on the system of elective studies so sound and able that we are tempted to publish them in full, bespeaking therefor a careful reading by all in any way interested in American colleges or American education:

"Only a few years ago, all students who graduated at this College passed through one uniform curriculum. Every man studied the same subjects in the same proportions, without regard to his natural bent or preference. The individual student had no choice either of subjects or teachers. This system is still the prevailing system among American colleges, and finds vigorous defenders. It has the merit of simplicity. So had the school methods of our grandfathers,—one primer, one catechism, one rod for all children. On the whole, a single common course of studies, tolerably well selected to meet the average needs, seems to most Americans a very proper and natural thing, even for grown men.

As a people, we do not apply to mental activities the principle of division of labor; and we have but a halting faith in special training for high professional employments. The vulgar conceit that a Yankee can turn his hand to any thing we insensibly carry into high places, where it is preposterous and criminal. We are accustomed to see men leap from farm or shop to court-room or pulpit, and we half believe that common men can safely use the seven-league boots of genius. What amount of knowledge and experience do we habitually demand of our law-givers? What special training do we ordinarily think necessary for our diplomatists? In great emergencies, indeed, the nation has known where to turn. Only after years of the bitterest experience did we come to believe the professional training of a soldier to be of value in war. This lack of faith in the prophecy of a natural bent, and in the value of a discipline concentrated upon a single object, amounts to a national danger.

In education, the individual traits of different minds have not been sufficiently attended to. Through all the period of boyhood the school-studies should be representative; all the main fields of knowledge should be entered upon. But the young man of nineteen or twenty ought to know what he likes best and is most fit for. If his previous training has been sufficiently wide, he will know by that time whether he is most apt at language or philosophy or natural science or mathematics. If he feels no loves, he will at least have his hates. At that age the teacher may wisely abandon the school-dame's practice of giving a copy of nothing but zeros to the child who alleges that he cannot make that figure. When the revelation of his own peculiar taste and capacity comes to a young man, let him reverently give it welcome, thank God, and take courage. Thereafter, he knows his way to happy, enthusiastic work, and, God willing, to usefulness and success. The civilization of a people may be inferred from the variety of its tools. There are thousands of years between the stone hatchet and the machine-shop. As tools multiply, each is more ingeniously adapted to its own exclusive purpose. So with the men that make the State. For the individual, concentration, and the highest development of his own peculiar faculty, is the only prudence. But for the State, it is variety, not uniformity, of intellectual product, which is needful. The elective system fosters scholarship, because it gives free play to natural preferences and inborn aptitudes, makes possible enthusiasm for a chosen work, relieves the professor and the ardent disciple of the presence of a body of students who are compelled to an unwelcome task, and enlarges instruction by substituting many and various lessons given to small, lively classes, for a few lessons many times repeated to different sections of a numerous class."

MAINE POTATOES. A Maine correspondent of the *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Potatoes from Maine are coming forward quite freely by rail and steamboat, but the receipts from Northern and Western points continue rather light. Three cargoes are now loading at Bangor, but no potato vessels have yet arrived. Many of the lots now arriving are badly affected by the rot, and this trouble seems likely to increase,—perhaps to such an extent as to materially affect the supply and prices at a later period of the season. About one third the whole area of the potato fields of the Eastern and Middle States have lately been covered by the flood. The tubers are not yet out of the ground, but are rotting badly, and thousands of bushels have thus far been totally destroyed. We quote jobbing prices about 5c lower, with sales, ex car and steamer, at 70 and 75c per bushel, as to quality."

FUTURE OF OUR CITY. The Augusta correspondent of the Bangor *Whig*, thus writes regarding the future prospects of our city: "The capital city begins to see a brilliant future not far off. With all her natural wealth in water power, and as the centre of an excellent agricultural community, she has still always lagged behind less favored cities in other parts of the country. She has lived solely upon the artificial circumstances of being the capital, and has suffered her natural wealth to run to waste. But her day is dawning. The *Whig* has heretofore noticed the fact that the Spragues have recently been here to look over the ground, and as a consequence work has commenced upon one of the new mills, and the old one is being remodelled and re-furnished throughout. The old machinery is very much worn, and will mostly be broken up for recasting. The capacity of the old mill was 10,000 spindles; under the new arrangement this will be increased some three or four thousand. The expectation was that they would not be able to start the mill again till next spring; but Mr. DeWitt, the agent of the Sprague Company, informs me that they hope now to be able to start at the commencement of the new year. The machinery is now arriving. An immense driving wheel, 20 feet in diameter and weighing eight tons, was brought up yesterday. The new mill, located directly to the north of the old one, is now in course of construction. It is to be 212 feet long by 74 wide, and five stories in height. The foundation is being rapidly laid. Some delay has been caused by the flood of water in the new race-way, which drowned out the workmen. But the original intention will probably be carried out, and the first story will be completed before the close of work for the season. The high bank back of this site is being levelled for the purpose of erecting a large building for other work connected with manufacturing."

EARTHQUAKE. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Friday morning of last week, which was also very general throughout New England. It occurred at 5¼ o'clock A. M., and lasted about one minute. It was experienced at St. John, N. B., preceded by a rumbling noise and the vibrations lasted about twenty seconds. Houses shook violently, everybody was awakened and many rushed from their houses in alarm, but no material damage was done. In other parts of New Brunswick—Frederickton, Miramichi, Woodstock, and St. Andrews—the shock appears to have been more severe, throwing down chimneys and cracking the walls of houses. Slighter shocks were felt in Halifax, Annapolis and Kentville, N. S. At Eastport it was more severe than ever observed in that locality. All along our river it was quite severe, shaking doors and windows, ringing door bells, &c. In Dexter a pitcher was thrown from a table, and beds moved upon their castors. A stage driver from Belfast, informs the *Press* that just before he felt the shock of the earthquake, he and his passengers noticed a livid glare suddenly appear in the sky, although the heavens at the time were quite dark, and it was raining. A gentleman from Dexter makes the same observation. Sailors in Bangor harbor observed an unusual motion of their vessels. In Portland the tide was unusually high on Friday. There were three tidal waves swept past the breakwater at the time of the shock. In Cape Elizabeth the shock was greater than at other places. A lady who was preparing an early breakfast, says her house was shaken so that tables on castors were moved, and she was obliged to catch up a lighted lamp to prevent its falling to the floor. The motion seems to have been from east to west, and the shock was less severe throughout the western part of New England than it was in the neighboring Provinces to the eastward.

THE FRESHET AT PHILLIPS. A letter from our friend and agent, Maj. S. Dill, of Phillips, dated Oct. 23d, gives some additional particulars of the great freshet in that village, and says the damage caused by it in this town will amount to one hundred thousand dollars. The letter continues: "Since the great freshet on the 8th inst. many fish are picked up in the fields and along the banks of Sandy river, but they are all chubs and suckers,—no trout are found. The water in the river was very muddy—more so than I have ever seen it except the time the pond went out about twenty years ago, known as runaway pond. At that time many fish were picked up for miles up and down the river, but large numbers of them were trout of good size, some of them weighing two pounds.—What is the probable fate of the trout? Are they all killed by the drift stuff and awful swift and muddy current, which swept all before it? The river was so full it seems no fish could live, in such a foam of dirt. Thousands of cart-loads of mud as black as muck, (and resembling that material after it has laid one season in a stable yard) is left in the street, dooryards, stables, sheds and even in the dwelling-houses at the upper end of our village. One green pine tree is left on an intervale two miles above here that will scale four thousand feet of lumber. No one knows where it came from. To give you an idea how muddy the water was I may say that in some of the houses where the water was up to the chamber floor, the mud on the beds was an inch deep, and six inches deep on the floor."

LEVEE AND FAIR. The students of the High School in this city are making preparations for a Fair and Levee, which is to be held in Granite Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, Nov. 4th and 5th. Refreshments will be provided, and fancy articles will be for sale. The entertainment will also consist of three dramatic pieces, varied with music, exercises in elocution, &c. The object of the Fair is for the purpose of raising funds for the payment of the piano in use in the school-room, and we hope the friends of the pupils will give them a generous support. Tickets 25 cents.

COLBY UNIVERSITY. We are indebted to George Henry Sturdy of this city, now of the Freshman Class of Colby University, for a copy of the catalogue of that institution for the year 1869–70. The total number of pupils at the University is now 52; viz.: Seniors, 7; Juniors, 15; Sophomores, 13; Freshmen 17. From this catalogue we are also pleased to learn that young Sturdy has taken the first prize for being the best fitted of any in his class to enter the course.

☞ We learn from our agent Mr. S. I. Small, now travelling in Knox county, that a man by the name of Amos McCorison, aged 65 years, left his home in Appleton on Monday the 12th inst., and since that time, although strict search has been made, no trace of him can be found. As he has been for some time partially deranged, it is feared he may have wandered into the woods and perished from exposure.

"CARLETON" AT GRANITE HALL. Mr. C. C. Coffin, better known as "Carleton," the graphic letter writer and renowned traveler, will lecture in Granite Hall, this city, on Friday evening of the present week, Oct. 29th. His lecture will be devoted to an account of his recent tour round the world, and all who would spend an evening pleasantly and profitably should not fail to be present. Tickets 25 cents to all parts of the house.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, held at Orono on Tuesday of last week, His Excellency Gov. Chamberlain, Hon. Thomas S. Lang and Prof. Charles E. Hamlin of Colby University, were elected a visiting and advisory committee of the Institution.

☞ Mr. John Conley, formerly baggage master on the P. & K. Railroad, has recently been made the recipient of an elegant gold watch and chain from Joseph Fitch for the brave and generous act of rescuing Miss Lena Willis, his granddaughter, from a watery grave at Old Orchard Beach last summer. We are glad to know that such a noble act is so well rewarded.

☞ A large photograph of the members of the Dirigo Base Ball club of this city—the Junior champion club of New England—is on exhibition at the window of J. Frank Pierce. The picture was present- to the club by Mortimer M. Rodgers of the Lowell club, Boston.

PERSONAL. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Geo. Gifford, one of the editors of the Portland *Press*, who has been dangerously ill at Vassalboro', is much better, and his physician is of the opinion that he will now recover his health.

THANKSGIVING. The Governor has appointed Thursday, Nov. 18th, (the day appointed for National Thanksgiving,) as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

HOW TO KEEP OUT OF THE FIRE. Among the many reliefs which a long suffering public have sought from the reckless habits of public carriers is the exemption from the almost inevitable firing of railway cars on the occasion of smash-ups, caused by the breaking of stoves, or the throwing out of burning wood or coal. Many horrible instances are fresh in the public mind, the most notable one, perhaps, being the Mast Hope disaster, where persons were burned to death in the most heart-rending manner. The ingenuity of mechanics has been taxed of late in devising a plan for a car heater which shall be free from the danger of breaking and also "hold fire" as to spilling its contents when thrown down by any casualty. Several inventions have been made and patents secured, and let us hope good may come of the fiery lessons of the last two years. Among all the results of these new endeavors, there is one stove, invented by Mr. F. H. Whitman of Harrison, in this State, and which is now being manufactured in Portland, and will soon be introduced upon some of our roads, which seems to be a peculiarly valuable invention, and to meet all the requirements of the case. It is made of boiler iron, and cannot, therefore, be broken. It is enclosed with an outer cylinder of Russia iron, perforated to help radiation, and which makes a handsome finish. A movable plate held by three studs or bolts, just under the opening at the top where the funnel goes on, is made to close up that aperture when the stove is thrown down, by the mere force of gravitation. Whenever, from any cause, the stove is thrown into a position which could scatter fire through the hole in the top, this movable plate is "chucked" down upon the hole as surely and as swiftly as a valve plays, and effectually prevents fire from escaping. It also has an arrangement, just as simple, by which the slide in front, which regulates the draft, is shut at once, when the stove is thrown out of perpendicular. And thus, it would seem that complete protection against former troubles from this source is assured, and if the article actually works as it is believed it must, it is the beginning of a blessed era among railway travelers.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN LINCOLN COUNTY. We learn from D. H. Glidden, Esq., County Supervisor for Lincoln County, that the first session of the Teachers' Institute for that County, will commence on Monday, Nov. 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M. in Union Hall, Waldoboro'. The second session at New Castle, Nov. 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Union Hall. Each session will be continued five days. Female teachers will be furnished with accommodations gratis, and male teachers on easy terms. As this is a progressive movement, and in the right direction, aiming at the intellectual and moral elevation of our public schools, by affording teachers that kind of assistance and instruction, the need of which has been so long felt and so much desired, giving them the benefit of long years of experience, extensive observation, and the careful thought of the best educators of our time on the subject of teaching; it is earnestly hoped that the teachers of Lincoln County will not fail to avail themselves of the special opportunity afforded them by the Institute, to gain information useful and beneficial to them in the business of their profession.

COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN COMMERCE. The special committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the causes of the decadence of American commerce and navigation, held a session at the Custom House in Portland on Thursday last, which was addressed by several shipmasters, shipbuilders and other gentlemen interested in commercial matters. The member of the commission are Hon. John Lynch, chairman, Hon. James Buffington of Massachusetts, Hon. D. J. Morrell of Pennsylvania, Hon. William S. Holman of Indiana, Hon. Erastus Wells of Missouri, and Hon. H C. Calkins of New York. Mr. Morrell is a native of North Berwick in this State where his parents now reside. The general sentiment of the meeting in Portland was against the repeal of the navigation laws, or remodeling of duties, but favoring a remission of duties as the means of relief. The report of the committee will be looked for with anxiety commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved and to be affected by the legislation predicated thereupon.

CORRECTION. Mr. Bigelow, the energetic educational supervisor for this county wishes us to correct a statement of his which has been erroneously reported in some of the public journals, to the effect that in Kennebec county he found "two good teachers, ten fair ones, and eighty-one poor ones." He says:

"As this unqualified statement does injustice to myself as well as to the teachers alluded to, I take this method of correcting the sentiment, if not the exact phraseology of that report. I explained to the convention what I esteemed a fact, namely, that we had but few competent teachers, but I did not intend to cast any reflections upon the eighty-one teachers, or convey the idea that they were incompetent in the branches pursued in our common schools. I intended to say that the great mass of our teachers were wanting in the great essential of knowing how to teach. It is one thing to acquire knowledge and quite a different thing to impart that knowledge to others. I hope and trust that our teachers will feel this want, and make haste to become better teachers by improving the opportunities so generously furnished them by the State."

STATE CONVENTION Y. M. C. A. The annual meeting of the State Convention of Young Men's Christian Association was held at Bangor on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Delegates to the number of fifty were present, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year. President,—A. J. Chase, Portland. Vice Presidents—H. E. Palmer, Bath; A. E. Ives, Castine, Daniel Pond, Biddeford; J. B. Hopkins, Farmington; Edward Sands, Lewiston; J. L. Towne, Waterville; W. P. Hubbard, Bangor; C. M. Bailey, Winthrop. Secretaries—H. H. Burgess, Portland; G. W. Garcelon, Lewiston; E. F. Duren, Bangor. Treasurer—J. G. Clark, Bangor. The different sessions of the convention were well attended, and the proceedings were of a very interesting nature. The reports from the different Associations in the State were generally very satisfactory. The next session will be held in this city.

PEMAQUID. We understand that the poem "Jamestown of Pemaquid," written by Mrs. Hackelton and read by her on the site of Fort Frederick, at the recent historical gathering there, will shortly be issued in book form from the Riverside Press, under direction of the Historical Society. It will be accompanied by a preparatory notice written by Dr. Ballard, and an historical sketch of the ancient settlement; We have heard the poem spoken of as one of rare merit, and the recent investigations at Pemaquid reveals remains which gives new interest to this Society, and may establish it as the earliest permanent settlement made upon the coast of New England. Orders will be received by Bailey & Noyes, Portland.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS. The Superintendent of the Money Order Division of the Post Office Department, states that the growth of the system of money orders in this country, which has been in operation for about four years, has been unprecedented. The amount of money transmitted by postal orders during the last year was something over $16,000,000, and during the fiscal year ending last June, the amount reached the astounding figure of $46,000,000. The number of orders required for this amount was about 2,300,000. The amount of revenue to the Department from this source is very great, while the outlay is very small.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES. Under the direction of Wm. H. Bigelow, Esq County Supervisor of Kennebec county, will be held at Benton Academy, Nov 3d and 4th, at Kent's Hill, Nov 9th and 10th, and at the Classical Institute, Waterville, Nov 11th and 12th, J. B. Webb, Supervisor of Cumberland county, and S. A. Plummer of Penobscot county, are expected to participate in the meetings at Waterville and Kent's Hill.

☞ The annual meeting of the Kennebec Sabbath School Convention will be held at Waterville on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, Nov. 2d, 3d and 4th. The exercises will be varied and interesting; and free return tickets on all the railroads will be given to those attending the Convention.

☞ In answer to a correspondent we will state that the Cushman farm, advertised in our columns some weeks since has been sold; but another farm in the same locality is offered in our to-day's paper by Geo. R. Davis & Co., real estate agents, Portland, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

☞ The Supreme Judicial Court, for Kennebec County, now in session in this city, has 707 cases on the docket.

Editor's Table.

A BUNDLE OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Messrs. Lee & Shepard, the enterprising Boston publishers, send us, through Messrs. Clapp & North, booksellers, this city the concluding volume of the famous Dotty Dimple Stories, "Dotty Dimple's Flyaway,"—dedicated to the "Little Lindsays;" the first two issues of the "Charley Roberts Series," viz: "How Charley Roberts Became a Man," and "How Eva Roberts gained her Education;" and also the first four volumes of the "Lake Shore Series," by Oliver Optic, viz: "Lightning Express," "On Time," "Switch Off" and "Through by Daylight." All the above are finely illustrated and are among the most popular juvenile books of the day.

LIVING THOUGHTS. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1869. Square 16 mo. pp. 246.

A companion volume to "Golden Truths" and "Words of Hope," not long since published by the same house. It comprises "living thoughts," in prose and verse, from the most able divines and religious poets of the present time, and the volume will be found a hopeful companion to readers of whatever class.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, have just published a Greek Grammar for Beginners, by Prof. Wm. H. Waddell. It is for sale by E. E. Patterson, this city.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE, King of Naples and of Italy. By John S. C. Abbott. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 16 mo. pp. 891.

An addition to a series of works which have extended to twenty or thirty volumes; and been read by thousands of readers young and old. "Abbott's Histories" are to be found in most family libraries, and are well adapted for imparting historical information, especially to the young. The next issue of the series will be a History of Queen Hortense, daughter of Josephine, the wife of King Louis, and mother of Napoleon III. Received through E. E. Patterson, this city.

THE BETTER LIFE, and How to Find It. By Edward Payson Hammond. Portland: Hoyt, Fogg & Breed.

A little book of counsel for young men and young women, from the pen of the well known young Irish Protestant Evangelist.

A BRACE OF NOVELS. Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, send us "The Minister's Wife" by Mrs. Oliphant; "Peg Woffington, Christie Johnson and other Stories" by Charles Reade, and "Scenes in Clerical Life, and Silas Warner" by George Elliot. The publishers announce that they were the first in this country to publish the novels of George Elliot, and that for the Early Sheets thereof they have paid from time to time in the aggregate, the sum of five thousand dollars in Gold. Each of the above are for sale at Pattersons.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES. The following have been received from the publishers through J. F. Pierce, this city, at whose counter they may be had.

Harper's Monthly Magazine, New York: Harper & Bros. $4 per year.

Hours at Home, New York: C. Scribner & Co. $3 per annum. [One of the best family magazines published.]

Putnam's Monthly. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son. $4.00 per year.

The Atlantic Monthly. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. $4.00 per annum.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $4.00 per year. [The same firm announce an American edition of "Good Words," edited by Dr. Norman McLeod, and "Good Words for the Young,"—both English periodicals of acknowledged merit and value.]

Home Magazine ($2.00,) *Once a Month* ($2.00,) and the *Children's Hour*, ($1.50.) Philadelphia: T. S. Arthur & Son.

Every Saturday. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. Price 10 cts. per number.

Littell's Living Age. Boston: Littell & Gay, $8.00 per year. [Issued weekly, and forming four large volumes annually.]

Godey's Lady's Book. Philadelphia: L. A. Godey. $3.00 per year.

Our Young Folks. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. $2.00 per year.

The Riverside Magazine for Young Folks. New York: Hurd & Houghton. $3.00 per annum.

The Nursery. Boston: John L. Shorey. $1.50 per year.

The Little Corporal. Chicago: A. L. Sewall & Co. $2.00 per annum.

ATTEMPT AT POISONING A WHOLE FAMILY. The following account of an atrocious attempt to poison a whole family is given by the Portland *Argus*. If true, it was a most dastardly operation, the perpetrators of which should not long go unpunished. During the latter portion of last week a gentleman in that city received from a neighboring city, by express, a box containing a small quantity of granulated sugar and a number of oranges. The man at first supposed it to be an agreeable surprise from some kind friend. In examining the fruit, however, his wife discovered that the oranges had been punctured. This aroused a shade of suspicion, and the gentleman conveyed a portion of the sugar to a scientific chemist, stating the circumstances and requesting an analysis. The chemist proceeded with the necessary process, and discovered in about two ounces of the sugar, strychnine enough to kill five men! It was undoubtedly a deliberate attempt at the most dastardly of crimes—the murder of a whole family by poison. A single teaspoonful in a cup of tea would have doubtless caused death.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH STATISTICS. We gather from the recent annual report of the Diocese of Maine, the following statistics regarding the denomination:—The whole number of parishes in the State is 21, and 7 missions, with 21 church edifices, 23 ministers and 9 rectories. The sittings reported are 5,895. One parish has been organized within the year, and one admitted. One church has been consecrated, 3 opened, and the corner stone of two laid. Fourteen of the churches are supported entirely by the Sunday Offertory. The total offerings for the year, including current expenses and salaries, were $64,768.01; divided as follows: for parochial purposes, $53,659.73; for diocesan purposes, $10,270.84; general purposes, $536.44. Total value of church property, $303,482; number of baptisms, 340; confirmations, 248; communicants, 1,751; Sunday School scholars, 1,965; teachers, 218.

REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES. The forthcoming report of the Secretary of War will show that the reduction in expenses on account of pay and subsistence alone during this year will be at the rate of $26,000,000 per annum. While the expenses of the Department for the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1869 were $27,896,244.66, for the corresponding quarter of this year, ending September 30th, they were only $15,141,262 50, being a reduction of nearly $13,000,000. The civil employees of this Department have been reduced from 10,000 to 4000. The report of the Secretary of the Navy will show a reduction of expenses in his department for six months ending September 30 of $1,845,000, and in addition there is still an unexpended balance of appropriations for last year, and the appropriations for the current year are yet untouched.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA. The schooner Mary, of Jonesport, was towed into Chatham, Mass., last week, having been found abandoned and full of water on Nantucket Shoals. The body of a dead man was found lashed to the rigging bearing on its left arm the initials "J. D. K." All the rest of the crew are supposed to have perished. This is the vessel that was seen capsized on the night of the 16th inst., by the brig Kildare, since arrived at Holmes' Hole, which passed near her and heard cries of distress, but the sea at the time was too rugged to admit of rendering any assistance. She was again seen on the following morning, but no one was observed on the vessel, and the crew were supposed to have been washed off during the night, as they could have clung but a short time to the wreck, owing to the heavy sea.

☞ The Bangor *Whig* in speaking of a finely built Beach wagon, just made at the Maine State Prison, for Col. Joseph W. Porter of Burlington, says, that under the careful management of Warden W. W. Rice, the Maine State Prison is turning out some exceedingly well built and stylish carriages, and adds, "Mr. Rice has not only brought the institution to an economical basis, but has succeeded in elevating the standard of the manufacturers of the establishment."

Items of State News.

We learn from the Bath *Times* that Benj. Hurd, of Skowhegan—convicted of appropriating to his own use $400 in government bonds, belonging to an old man named Fletcher, who boarded at Hurd's house and died under suspicious circumstances a year ago last Fall—has been committed to State prison for one year and three months. Fletcher had two or three thousand dollars in bonds, which, after his death, were found secreted in the attic of Hurd's house, and Hurd admitted that he took the amount alleged. It is suspected that Fletcher came to his death by being drugged. A widow Dickson, living with Hurd at the time, was implicated in the robbery, but was acquitted. Hurd is well known as the proprietor of a stage line.

The Eastport *Sentinel* states that the total loss of that town by the late terrific gale, will not exceed $100,000.

Portland gentlemen are agitating the establishment of a State general hospital, to be sustained by private benevolence.

James M. Snow, late first mate of the American ship Henry B. Wright, died in Marine Hospital at Amsterdam on the 23d of September. His residence was supposed to be Frankfort.

The Portland *Advertiser* states that the York Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of one hundred dollars per share (ten per cent. $1000 being the par value,)—making twenty per cent. which this corporation will have divided among its stockholders during the year 1869, besides laying up something in addition to swell the surplus fund.

The *Press* mentions the fact that two sections of that portion of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad called the Lamoille Valley Railroad, are already located and ready for contract, viz: From St. Johnsbury to the Lamoille River in Hardwick on the Eastern end of the line, and from Swanton to the Lamoille River in Cambridge on the Western end, leaving only 25 or 30 miles of the road to locate between the two points named above.

A fire occurred in Saccarappa on Friday morning of last week, in the grist mill owned by S. T. Raymond & Co., which was partially destroyed, and the machinery somewhat injured. The fire was caused by friction of the machinery. The amount of damage was about $1000. Insured in the Etna Co. Hartford.

The Lewiston *Journal* says the gross receipts of the late Fair of the Androscoggin Agricultural Society amounted to $800, of which $500 was taken at the hall for memberships, and $300 at the Trotting Park. The State grants the society $297. The awards amounted to $480, and the expenses were $325.

During the recent great storm, out of 108 vessels out on the coast between Calais and Campobello, a distance of 25 miles, only 18 were uninjured, and a large portion of those disabled were badly injured.

Geo. W. Lawrence, of Damariscotta, recently launched a fine bark of 697 tons, which was built for Messrs. A. B. Norton & Sons, of Baltimore. A correspondent of the Bath *Times* says that the Messrs. Norton are natives of this city, from which they went to Baltimore about seventeen years since, and engaged in the South American trade with good success.

The *Reporter* says that Dr. L. Frank Russell, only son of Dr. L. N. Russell of Skowhegan, was thrown from his carriage, Oct. 5th, and almost instantly killed. His home was in Ellsworth, Wisconsin.

The *Advertiser* of Friday states that Mr. Morris, the Treasurer of the late New England Fair, that morning mailed $8354, the amount of premiums awarded to exhibitors. This sum is distributed all over New England. Persons in Portland entitled to cash premiums are requested to call at the post office for their letters enclosing the amount due to them.

The Wiscasset *Oracle* says a wonderful echo can be heard in the harbor, at that place. It repeats distinctly 18 syllables. The celebrated echo in Woodstock Park, Oxfordshire, England, repeats seventeen syllables by day and twenty by night.

The house and out-building of Robert Russ of Swanville were burned last Friday night. Loss $1200.

The house, barn and out-buildings of J. Y. Baker of Searsport, were burned with nearly all their contents, on the night of the 6th inst. Loss $4000. Insured $1100.

The Lewiston *Journal* says the shoe business in Auburn is, if anything, more active now than two years ago. It was thought then the business would close up earlier than usual, but the past week the demand became really active and continues so, especially for heavy goods, which command higher prices than they did last month.

The Belfast *Journal* says Mr. D. L. Pitcher of that city, was quite seriously injured last Friday morning on the Park. He was driving with his family around the track when he came in collision with a team going across, which overturned the carriage, throwing him, his wife and two children over the railing, bruising them all and injuring him quite severely.

The Eastport *Sentinel* says that in that section the potato crop has not been as good, both in quantity and quality for many years. The value of the yield is one third greater than in ordinary years.

The Ellsworth *American* says that the house of Des. J. M. Allen of North Sedgwick, was struck with lightning on Friday night, the 15th inst., and some little damage done.

The Congregational meeting-house at Wilton, which was crushed by the snow last spring is being rebuilt A bell weighing 1000 pounds has been placed in the belfry.

The stone dam at Brown's brook, (a branch of the Little Ossipee,) at Limerick, was carried away last Saturday night. It was built by Joshua Holland, Esq., and was just completed.

The factory of S. Hewitt & Co., at Kennebunk, is 52 by 40 feet and three stories, with an ell 36 by 25. They employ 35 hands in the manufacture of yarns, twines, carpet warps and wicking, consuming 175,000 pounds of cotton per year. Their machinery is driven by water power.

Albert Levi, who escaped from Alfred Jail on the 18th inst., by scaling the Jail wall before the keeper could prevent him, was arrested in Middleton, N. H., on Friday last, by Sheriff Golding and returned to his old quarters at Alfred.

Mr. Benjamin Pitts of Waterboro attempted suicide on Wednesday of last week, by cutting his throat with a razor. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

James Brophy, who escaped from the jail in Auburn last Thursday, unlocked the door with a tin key of his own manufacture, while the jailer was in the jail.

The Grand Jury of Kennebec County brought in fifteen indictments, eight of which were for violating the liquor law. Wm. G. Kingsbury and James Kitchen, the South China incendiaries, were both indicted.

The Ellsworth *American* says that the Pembroke Iron Works, whose operations have been sadly retarded the past summer from a lack of water, are now running again in full blast.

A correspondent of the Bath *Times* says that out of 12 or 15 ship owning concerns in that city only one placed their vessels under a foreign flag during the late war.

Vegetable raising pays well in the vicinity of Portland. Mr. J. B. Sawyer, who lives at Cape Elizabeth, two miles from Portland, has sold this season $6,000 worth of vegetables from his place of 15 acres. He made a beginning 11 years ago and was in debt for his land.

Rev. E. W. Coffin, for two years pastor of the Universalist Society at Bryant's Pond, is to leave at once for his new charge at Orange, Mass.

The Machias *Republican* says that the brig Robin from Millbridge for New York, sprung aleak when about 70 miles S. W. of Mt. Desert Rock and put back. A young man by the name of Young fell from the main top and was drowned.

A new iron mine has been discovered in Trescott, Washington County, which is reported to yield nearly 70 per cent. of pure iron. A New York company owns it, and another company is now formed to melt the ore, for which purpose a new building is now being erected at Eastport.

Charles J. Thwing has been appointed post route agent between Portland and Bangor.

E. W. Elder, a carpenter employed on the new Baptist vestry, Lewiston, fell from a staging, a distance of twenty feet, one day last week, sustaining very severe injuries.

ELECTION IN TENNESSEE. The senatorial contest in the Legislature of Tennessee ended on the 22d by the election of Henry Cooper, a Senator from Davidson County, the final vote standing Johnson 51, Cooper 55. Judge Cooper is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

THE HERMIT OF MOOSE RIVER. We find the following story in circulation without credit, of a remarkable character living a secluded life in the wilds of Maine:

At the head of Atean pond, on Moose river, Maine, lives Martin Lockyer, 87 years old, an Englishman by birth, who has been there 18 years, living like a hermit alone, in a small island. His nearest neighbor is Pat McKenny, 6 miles down the river, through whom he communicates with the outside world whenever occasion requires, but as his wants are few this does not happen often. In his younger days he cleared quite a piece of land which he owns, from which he raises a little hay, potatoes, etc., which he sells to wood-cutters in winter, which gives him all the money he needs, and without doubt some to spare. He is rarely seen at the settlement, although sometimes he is obliged to go, owing to the absence of his neighbor, "Pat." He declines to be beholden to any one for the smallest thing; will not even accept an almanac, (which he always wants,) issued by some patent medicine concern, which of course is freely given away, preferring to be perfectly independent, and therefore insists upon paying for the same.

His only companions are six cats, which come down to the landing whenever he returns from his farm, (which is on the opposite side of the river.) They each have a name, and seem to enjoy the society of their master very much. They are rather shy of strangers, although they can be coaxed to make friends by using considerable care. He is a most repulsive looking object, looking as though he had not known the contact of water for several years, his face and such portions of his body as were visible being covered with a crust of dirt almost an inch thick.—His clothes were in rags, his face unshaven, and his hair uncut and uncombed. He seems quite feeble and will probably not live much longer. Probably he would almost renew his youth if he should take a good bath; but of course a favorable season of the year would have to be taken, for such a sudden change might prove too much for his feeble constitution and take him to that bourn from which no traveller returns.

A party from Boston, that visited his hut a short time since, were strongly tempted to perform his ablutions for him, but the fear of consequence to him alone saved him.

His hut is a curiosity, everything that is useful to him being hung from the walls—his farming implements, trap for game, rods and lines for fishing, cooking utensils etc. He pretends to be possessed of an immense estate in England, says his *will* is made, and when it is opened will astonish the world. Whether they are the ravings of a half-crazy man or not time alone can tell. He is certainly an object of pity now, although he does not ask pity or sympathy, and said, in answer to a question of one of the above party, that he should like to have some one give him the signification of the word "*lonely*" as "no man was alone except God hated him, and he pitied such a person." He is evidently a man that has met with some misfortune or disappointment in life, and feels called to take the course of nonintercourse with his fellow-men.

GREEN CORN PACKING. The Portland *Press* gives the following interesting statistics regarding the packing of green corn, a new business in Maine, and one almost wholly confined to Cumberland county:

"Less than thirty years ago, Mr. Nathan Winslow of Westbrook, commenced putting up green corn in hermetically sealed cans, so that it could be kept through the season, and for a series of years even, as fresh and sweet as when first put up. His arrangement for boiling the corn and putting it up was of the simplest kind, and for several years but a limited quantity was thus put up. About twenty years ago, Mr. J. Winslow Jones, whose office is on Commercial street, and residence in Westbrook, commenced the business on a more extensive scale, putting up green corn, berries, peas, peaches, tomatoes, lobsters, fish, &c. The first year he put up about 30,000 cans. He now has an establishment at Pride's Bridge, Westbrook, under the superintendence of Mr. D. W. Hoegg. Over 650,000 cans of corn were put up the present season. At Cobb's Lane is another establishment, under his own supervision, where over 175,000 cans were put up. He has another establishment at Bridgton, under the management of Mr. A. H. Burnham, where 575,000 cans were put up; another at Yarmouth, under the direction of Mr. J. Knight, where 300,000 cans were put up; another at Kendall's Mills, under the care of Mr. S. Merrill, where 150,000 cans were put up. He also commenced packing this year at Farmington, under the direction of Mr. A B. Walker, and everything was going on finely until the freshet dampened the prospect of doing much this season. It was not, however, as destructive as at first reported. Only one building was carried away, and a large proportion of the corn will be saved. His loss will not exceed $2,000, but the amount put up at that place will be only about 100,000 cans. The aggregate quantity put up at all these establishments will be but little short of 2,000,000 cans, exceeding, by several thousand cans, that of any previous year. During six weeks in the year, employment is given to over 2,000 persons, besides the amount of labor employed in raising the corn, and during the entire year, Mr. Jones employs about two hundred hands, making cans, &c. Orders are daily received from all parts of the country and every box is engaged before it leaves the manufactory. Mr. Jones is one of the most industrious men in our State. He gives every department of his extensive business his personal attention, throwing off his coat and infusing into all around him whatever of energy, enthusiasm or *vim* is necessary, in order to accomplish and perfect any enterprise he may have on his hands. Everybody who knows him will be pleased to learn that his loss at Farmington was light compared with what was reported, and that he suffered no loss at Kendall's Mills."

STATISTICS OF THE FRESHET. The Lewiston *Journal* says that our State authorities should send circulars to the selectmen or other town officials, requesting statistics regarding the damage, public and private, done by the freshet, and the methods which the experience of the last few weeks must have suggested for avoiding like damage by similar floods in the future. If such statistics could be collected from all the towns in Maine, put into intelligent shape and published, together, perhaps, with facts and statistics about the great gale, with the results of the investigation of some scientific persons into the causes which induced this season's unusual exhibiton of the power of the elements, the document would be one of great interest and value. Prof. Brackett of Bowdoin College, states that in his belief the great law governing changes in the weather has been discovered, and it remains only to put it in a popular form. The Professor states that a distinguished English scientific scholar has, during the past few years, so reduced the weather question to law that his prophecies regarding sudden changes in the weather, movements of winds, &c., are all but infallible. Prof. Brackett believes that we are on the eve of the promulgation of a new principal—one of the most important and beneficent laws of science ever discovered. We hope that this will prove true, that great security of life and property may be established. If the theories of scientific investigators are true, about the effects of cutting off the timber of the country, the increased facilities for drainage, etc., seasons of drouth, followed by heavy rains and floods, are to be expected oftener in the future than in the past, and too much information can not be obtained on the subject nor too popularly diffused. It is a significant fact that the late great tempest was correctly prophesied and the reasons given beforehand!

FATHER HYACINTHE. On Tuesday morning Rev. Dr. Prime of New York sought and had an interview with Pere Hyacinthe, and expressed to him the great satisfaction which the Protestant clergy and all friends of religious liberty had experienced in the course which he felt himself constrained to take with reference to the Church of Rome, and declared that the sympathies of the entire Christian community were with Father Hyacinthe, whatever might be his present or prospective ecclesiastical position. To this the Father responded: "I shall esteem it an honor and a pleasure to become acquainted with all the Christian people of this country. I recognize the Protestant as well as the Catholic as the religion of Christ, and desire while I am in the United States to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the religious, social and political state of things." "*Je reste un Catholic* (I remain a Catholic) but I resist the abuses of the Church," Dr. Prime asked if while he (Pere Hyacinthe) was in this country he would address public assemblies, remarking that the community would be greatly pleased to hear his utterances.—Father Hyacinthe responded that he desired to remain quiet while he was here, and to observe without being heard.

SUCCESS FROM ADVERTISING. Very few persons understand the value of Printers' Ink better than H. T. Helmbold, the great advertiser of Fluid Extract of Buchu. There is hardly a paper on our editorial table but what contains a column or less of his advertisements. He is a living example of what a liberal use of money will do if one has the pluck and spirit to follow it up until it is a success. He has one of the finest stores on Broadway, and it is crowded with people who go there either to buy or inspect his mercantile palace. He extends an invitation to all to visit. See advertisement.—*Daily Journal, Boston, Mass.*

DEATH OF LORD DERBY. Cable dispatches announce the death of Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth Earl of Derby, which occurred on Saturday, at the age of seventy. From 1821 to the time of his death Lord Derby has taken a most important part in British politics, being leader of the Aristocracy, or Tory party in England. His son, the present Secretary of Foreign Affairs succeeds to the Earldom, and to the immense ancestral estates in Ireland and England.

APPOINTMENTS. The Governor has recently made the following appointments, both having been confirmed by the council: Wm. E. Gould of Portland, Trustee of the State Reform School in place of T. C. Woodman, resigned; and Cornelius Sweetser of Saco, County Commissioner for York County, in place of Thomas Quinby, resigned.

LIBERAL GIFT. Orange Judd, Esq., proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, has given to the Wesleyan University fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a building for the department of Natural Science.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

WEDNESDAY, Oct 27. 1869

At market this week, 4579 cattle, 17950 sheep and lambs, 6000 fat hogs, 00 veals. Last week 6171 cattle, 18651 sheep and lambs, 7000 fat hogs, 23 veals.

From Maine 489 cattle; 773 sheep.

PRICES—Beeves per hundred pounds, the total weight of hides, tallow, and dressed beef. Extra quality, $13 00@13 50; First quality, $12 25@12 75; Second quality, $11 25@12 00; Third quality, $10 25@11 00. Poorest grades cows, bulls, &c., $8 50@9 50.

WORKING OXEN—Extra, $300@325; Ordinary 150@200; handy steers, $90a125 per pair.

MILCH COWS—Extra, $85 to $115. Ordinary, $50 to $80.

STORES.—15 to 30 ℘ head, yearlings $18 to $30; 2 year olds $30 to 45; 3 year olds $45 to $65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—in lots, $1 75, 2 50, 3 00, 3 00 for common ones; extra and selected, $3 50a5 00 ℘ head; lambs, $3 00a4 50, or from 3 @ 6 cts. ℘ lb.

SWINE—Spring pigs, wholesale, 11c; retail, 12@15 ℘ lb; Store pigs, wholesale 11@12 cents ℘ lb.; retail, 13@15 cents ℘ lb; fat hogs, 10½@11½c ℘ lb.

HIDES—Brighton, 9½@10; Country, 9@9½ cts ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Brighton, 8@8½ cts; Country, 7a7½ cts ℘ lb.

SKINS—Sheep skins, 75 cents; lamb skins, 87 cents; calf skins, 20@23 cents per pound.

POULTRY—Extra, 19a23 cents ℘ lb.; medium, 17@18 cts; poor 16@16½ cents ℘ lb.

DROVES FROM MAINE.

Thompson & Libbey, 29 cattle, 229 sheep; G. W. Hollis 495 sheep; J Gray 13 cattle; J W Witcher 20; G Wells 46; Wells & Richardson 13; D Wells 36; S E Merriman 9; B D Blynn 12; C E Hammond 16; E H Porter 29; E Gilman 9; H P Fletcher 18; J L Twitchell 21; J Crowley 18; N V Rackliff 18; Farnsworth & Eaton 14; P J Ravage 20; J W Withee 14; Martin & Colby 14; H L Williams 49 sheep; Heald & Walker 25 cattle.

Remarks—The supply of cattle in market is larger than the demand requires so soon after having such a large supply last week. There was but few lots of extra beeves in market which sold nearly if not quite as high as the same quality sold for one week ago, but upon the common grades there has been a falling off in prices equal to ½ to 1 cts. per lb and the trade is dull. There was a good supply of working oxen among those from Maine, and several lots of beeves.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

We quote sales by G. Wells, of 13 at 12 cents ℘ lb. dressed weight; 5 pairs of working oxen girth 6 ft 6 in. for $165 ℘ pr; 1 pair girth 6 ft 6 in for $200; 1 pair girth 6 ft 9 in for $190; 1 pair girth 6 ft 6 in for $145; one milch cow for $60; 2 yearlings for $15 ℘ head; 2 pair girth 6 ft course ones for $125.

Backliff & Estes sold one pair, girth 7 feet, for $195; one pair girth 6 feet 6 in. for $160; one pair same girth, for $145; two yearlings at $14 per head; one cow at $32; four cattle at 11 cts ℘ lb dressed weight.

J O Miller sold one pair girth 6 feet 9 in. for $135; one pair same girth, for $189; one pair girth 7 feet. for $190; one pair girth 6 feet 5 in. for $140; ten two-year-olds at $12 per head; two two-year-olds, for $35; two-year-olds, at $32 per head.

J. S. Richardson sold 1 pr girth 6 ft 8 in for $160; 1 heifer for $40; 2 for $29 per head; 4 two-year-olds for $25 per head; 6 yearlings for $18 per head.

H. E. Merriman sold 1 pr girth 7 ft 2 in for $210; 1 pr girth 6 ft 10 in for $200.

B D Blynn, one pr 12 cts per lb. 40 ℘ ct sk; one coarse ox 70.

D Wells sold 15 at 12 cts, dressed weight; 1 pr 6 ft 4 in, $140; 1 pr 6 ft 4 in $160; 1 pr 6 ft 6 in $160; 1 pr 6 ft 8 in $180.

Wells & Richardson, 1 pr 7 ft $205; one pr 6 ft 10 in $195; 1 pr 3 yrs old, 5 ft 10 in $100; 1 pr 2 yrs old 5 ft 9 in $70; 1 pr 6 ft 8 in $165; 1 pr 7 ft $195.

J. L. Twitchell sold 1 pair girth 7 ft for $200; one pair 3-year-old for $132; 2 two-year-old heifers for $50 ℘ head; 3 at $32 ℘ head

Thompson & Libbey sold 1 pair girth 6 ft 8 in for $160; 1 pr. 7 ft 7 ft for $190; one pair girth 7 for $185; 1 pair girth 6 ft 11 in for $175; 3 cows for $160; 8 yearlings for $22 per head.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

Ohio and Pennsylvania picklock, 60@65; choice and XX, 53@56; fine X, 48@50; medium, 47@39; coarse, 44@46; Michigan, New York & Vermont X and XX, 46@50; fine, 45a46; medium 45a46; common, 43a45; other Western fine and extra 45@48; medium, 45@45; common, 42@44; Pulled extra, 40a50; superfine, 40a55; No. 1, 25@30; combing fleece, 57a65; California, 20@30

Canada combing, 65a75; Smyrna washed, 20 a 40; unwashed 15a22; Buenos Ayres, 26a40; cape of Good Hope, 35a40; Donsky, 35@40; African unwashed, 15a18; Chilian, 22@30.

There continues to be a fair demand for fleece and pulled wools. Prices remain the same in New York. The transactions in fleece wool have been somewhat larger during the last half of the week, but prices are without change. The demand still runs principally upon the coarse and medium description and these being in light supply extra grades are taken quite freely as a substitute at about equal prices. Combing and delaine selections are scarce and wanted at full prices.

The Philadelphia Commercial list says: We will have to record a firmer feeling in the trade generally, and holders with few exceptions are not disposed to press sales. The stocks in the hands of manufacturers are now reduced to a very low figure, and there is more inquiry both from the local and eastern consumers.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

CORN EXCHANGE—The Flour market is improving, with a more active demand at full current rates; we quote Western superfine at $5 50 @ 5 75; common extras at $6 00 @ 6 50; medium extras and bakers' brands at $6 50@7 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $7 @ $7 50; Illinois at $7 @ 8 00; and St Louis at $7 50 @ $10 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour is quiet at $6 25 @ $10 ℘ bbl for common and choice family.

Corn is lower at $1 05 @ 1 10 for Western mixed; and $1 12 @ 1 15 ℘ bush for Western and Southern yellow.

Oats are selling at 62 @ 68c ℘ bush for Southern and Western. Rye $1 20 @ 1 30.

Shorts, 26@27; Fine Feed, 28a30; and Middlings, 32a34 ℘ ton.

Provisions—Pork is steady at $26 50 @ 27 for prime; $31 50 @ $32 for mess; and $35 @ $37 ℘ bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $10 @ $61 for mess and extra mess; and $19 00 @ $21 ℘ bbl for family. Lard 18¼ @ 19c ℘ lb for steam and kettle rendered; and Smoked Hams 18 a 20c ℘ lb. Butter sells at 30 a 42c ℘ lb; and Cheese at 15 a 19c ℘ lb, as to quality.

Produce—White beans remain the same, with sales at $2a2 70 for common and good medium; and 3 25@3 62½ for extra pea, as to quality. Canada peas are quiet. Potatoes are selling at 70@75c ℘ bush. for Jackson Whites. Sweet potatoes are selling at 3@3 50 ℘ barrel. Eggs have been selling at 33a34c ℘ dozen.

Hay—The market is firm for Eastern and Northern, with a good demand. Sales at $15@20 ℘ ton for common and good, and choice lots $26a27 ℘ ton

New York Market.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

Flour—sales 11,000 bbls—State and Western is unsettled and lower—superfine to fancy State $5,40 @ 6,30; super to choice Western 5,35 @ 6,40. Southern is dull and drooping—sales 450 bbls—common to choice 6,35 @ 10 25.

Wheat—1 to 2 cents higher——sales 116,000 bushels—No 2 Spring, $1,35 @ 1,37.

Corn—shade firmer—sales 7,500 bushels—new mixed Western 89 @1 00 for unsound and 98 @ $1,07 for sound.

Oats—2 cents lower—sales 32,000 bushels—new Southern and Western, 60 @ 63½.

Beef—steady—new plain mess $6,00 @ 13,00; new extra 12,00 @ 17,50.

Pork—dull and heavy—sales 430 bbls.—new mess $31 50.

Lard—firmer—sales 925 tierces—steam rendered 16½ @ 18; kettle 18 @ 18½.

Butter firm.

Sugar is quiet—sales 750 bbls—Muscovado at 11½ @ 12.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

The money market rather more active, but rates still range at 5@7 per cent.

Gold market closed dull at 130¼@130½.

Government securities closed steady and strong. The following are the closing quotations—

United States	Sixes (coupons)		1881,	119½
do	5-20s	do	1862,	120½
do	do	do	1864,	118½
do	do	do	1865,	119½
do	do	do	1865, new issue,	000
do	do	do	1867,	117½
do	do	do	1868,	117½
do	10-40s	do		108
Pacific Sixes,				107½

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY Oct. 26, 1869.

APPLES—Common cooking, 50c.; good quality $1 00 per bush.

BUTTER—30@40 for fair to good; 42@43c. being paid for a better quality.

BEANS—Pea, $3.25a3 50; Yellow eyes, $2 75.

CHEESE—Livermore, 17c.; Country, 15@16c.

FLOUR—Super to common extra, $8 00@$8 50; good, $9 50@11 00; choice Western 10 50@12 00; Southern, $12 00@12 50; St Louis favorite brands, 13 00@14 00.

GRAIN—Corn $1 25a1 35; Barley is brought in some at $1 00 a1 10; Oats, lots at 70c; Rye, nominal.

HAY—In consequence of the high prices has been brought to market more freely this week, but our quotations remain unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins 85c@$1 00; Lamb skins, 75c@$1 00; Hides, 8½@9; Calf skins, 20@25c.

LIME—$1 50 per cask.

MEAL—Corn, $1 00@1 1 35 ℘ bush.; Rye meal, $1 50.

PRODUCE—Potatoes in good supply at 50c; eggs, 28a30 cts.; lard 25 cents.

PROVISIONS—Beef by the quarter, 7@10c.; Mutton 6a8; Round hog, 13@14; Clear salt pork, $38@40; Turkeys, 17a20; Veal, none; Ham, 18@20; Spring Lamb, 7@9; Chickens 15@20c ℘ lb.; Fowl, 14@17c ℘ lb.

SHORTS—$2 50 per 100 pounds.

WOOD—There has been some hard wood in market at $7 00 per cord; Mill wood, 3 50@4 00.

WOOL—Little doing, prices for medium to fine, 40@42c.

Portland Market.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 1869

APPLES—Fruit is coming in more plenty and price are slightly reduced. Cooking, $2 50@4 00; Eating, 5 00@6 50.

BEANS—Pea beans are selling for $3 00a3 50 ℘ bush; Marrow, $3 00@3 50; Yellow eyes, 2 75@3 00.

BUTTER—There is a better supply of prime butter in the market, but prices are unaltered. Some prime Vermont, solid has been brought in which sold at 38c.

CHEESE—The supply good and prices unchanged. Vermont 16a18c; Factory 16@18c.

FISH—The receipts of all kinds have been light. Dry fish are dull. Mackerel are in good demand, and fares are taken up at full rates. Cod ℘ qtl., Large shore, $6 50@7 00; Large Bank, 6 25 @6 75; Small, $3 75@ 4 25; Pollock, 3 5 a4 25. Haddock, 1 75@2 25; Hake, 2 50a3 00. Herring—Shore, ℘ bbl, 5 00a7 00. Scaled ℘ box, 45a55c; No. 1. 35a45c. Mackerel ℘ bbl—Bay No. 1, 22 00 @24 00; No. 2, 12 50@14 00; Shore No. 1, 24 50@26 00; No. 2, new, 13 00@14 00; Large, 11 00@12; Medium, 8 50@9 50; Clam bait, 5 50a7 50.

FLOUR—A little firmer though prices have not advanced. Winter wheat choice double extra, $10 00 a 11 00; XX 7 50 a 8 50; X, 7 00a8 00; Spring XX, 7 50@8 00; X, 6 50@7 00; Superfine, 5 50@6 00; St. Louis and Southern superior XX 10 00@11 00; Michigan and Western superfine XX, 8 50@9 50; California, none.

GRAIN—There has been a slight advance on corn. Oats are dull with a small decline. Corn mixed $1 12a1 15; yellow 1 15 @ 1 20; Rye, 1 50 @ 1 55; barley, 1 25@1 50; oats, 65a70; middlings ℘ ton, $42 50@45 00; fine feed, $35 00a40 00; shorts, $30 00@35 00.

HAY—Pressed, ℘ ton, $15 00@18 00; loose, 14 00@23 00. straw, 10 00a13 00

LARD—Per barrel, 19@19½c per lb.; keg, 19½c.

LIME—Rockland is selling at $1 45@1 50 per cask.

PRODUCE—Beef, side ℘ lb., 12a15c; Veal, 11@12; Lamb, 12a16; Chickens, 20@25; Turkeys, 26a30; Eggs ℘ doz., 30a32; Potatoes ℘ bush., 60a70c.; Onions, 4 50@5 00 ℘ bbl.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

Loose hay sells on our market at from $15.00 to $17.00 per ton for the best qualities, and inferior grades at from $10 00 to 14.00; loose straw is worth from $8 00 to 10 00 per ton; oats are bringing from 65 to 70 cents per bushel, though some ordinary loads sell at 60 cents; potatoes are coming in quite plenty and selling at from 55 to 60 cents,—in the afternoon the most of them sold at the former price; yellow eyed beans 2,50 to 2,75, and extra pea beans 3,00; butter has come in quite plenty of late, and solid, with common lump, we should quote at from 35 to 38 and 40 cts, but a nice article of lump is scarce, and sells quick at from 43 to 45, and some at 47 cents; eggs find themselves bringing 30 cents per dozen; chickens are worth from 17 to 20 cents, and round hogs sell at from 15 to 16½ cents.

Seasoned hard wood sells at from $7 to $8 per cord; dry soft wood from 4,00 to 5,00.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Dispatches via. English and French Cables.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 21. Mr. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury, has written a long letter to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association, on the subject of the course of the Government toward the imprisoned Fenians. He says the members of the Government have carefully considered the many memorials for the release of the political prisoners which have been presented from time to time, and have unanimously decided that such release would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and peace.

LONDON, Oct. 22. The *Standard*, referring to the action of the United States in preventing the departure of the fillibusters expedition for Cuba, argues that however excellent the conduct of the Americans may be in detaining the steamer Hornet, it can be no practical example of the future, still less a cause of reproach for the past. The whole basis on which the case of the Alabama rests is that she was not such a vessel as the Hornet. We could not have proceeded against her as the Americans have against the Cuban pirate.

LONDON, Oct. 21. The rumors that the Emperor of Francis Joseph of Austria, and Victor Emanuel of Italy will soon have an interview are increasing.

LONDON, Oct. 24. An immense demonstration in favor of amnesty to Fenians was made to-day. Large processions were formed in various parts of the city, and, headed by bands of music and bearing flags and banners inscribed with significant mottoes, marched to Hyde Park. Several thousand women, wearing green favors and scarfs, walked in the procession. During the afternoon a monster mass meeting was held, at which it is estimated 50,000 persons were present. The American flag was hoisted and was loudly cheered. Mr. Badiaugh and others addressed the people, and the remarks of some of the speakers were of a highly inflamatory character. Resolutions demanding amnesty for the Fenians were adopted by acclamation, after which the meeting ended and the people quietly retired from the Park. The proceedings throughout the day were orderly. Great precautions had been taken by the Government. The reserves of the police were all on duty and the troops were assembled at their barracks, but their intervention was not required.

LONDON, Oct. 25. There are reports in Paris that the plot, concocted by Liberals, for rising on Thursday next, has been discovered. The Emperor is concentrating troops in the city, and Gen. Bazain has received orders to employ artillery, if necessary, to keep the streets clear. The Imperial manifesto has been prepared and is ready for publication, but the Government awaits events before issuing it. The Liberals deny the existence of the plot, and, to prevent disorder, are disposed to postpone the attempt to open the session of the Corps Legislatif to-morrow. The people of Paris are much excited over the impending crisis.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 21. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of six millions of francs

It is rumored that the National Guard will be reorganized at once.

The Emperor will come to Paris on the 25th instant. The Ministers will remain at Compeigne until the 24th inst., when they will return to Paris. It is officially stated that the ministeral programme will soon be made public. The ultra Imperialist Deputies are to reorganize their party. A meeting is called by M. Mathews, a friend to M. Rouher. Twenty-seven deputies adhere to the manifesto of the opposition members of the Corps. The liberal voters of Paris generally indorse the manifesto.

Marshal Bazine, on taking command of the Imperial Guard, issued a very energetic order.

PARIS, Oct. 22. It is asserted that a number of Deputies propose to introduce a law at the next session of the Corps Legislatif to annul the decree of 1852, confiscating the property of Orleans princes.

The *Patrie* reports that the ultra Radicals are visiting the workshops and urging the men to take part in the demonstration of the 26th inst.

The *Presse* says the Revolutionary Committee in Paris have warned the workmen in the province that on the 26th of the present month there will be a general uprising in the city.

The Radical journals do not approve of the proposed demonstration.

It is rumored that Ledru Rolin, Felix Pyal, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and other extreme Radicals will come forward as candidates for the Corps Legislatif in the supplementary elections soon to be held in Paris.

A duel was fought to-day between Count De Beaumont and Duke De Fitzjames. The latter was dangerously wounded.

PARIS, Oct. 25. The Emperor arrived at the Tuileries to-day. M. Pietrie, Prefect of Police, has issued a proclamation which has been widely circulated throughout the city. He says that in view of the proceedings expected on the 26th instant, and which are likely to disturb the public peace, the authorities inform the people of Paris that measures will be taken to insure the respect of the law and the maintenance of tranquility. Good citizens are requested to be on their guard against imprudent curiosity and not to expose themselves to the consequences that may result by the enforcement of the law against mobs.

PARIS, Oct. 23. The military is collecting in Paris in view of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th inst. An Imperial manifesto is expected. The Orleanists are active. It is thought that the crisis may restore Rouher to the Cabinet.

Pere Hyacinthe, not having returned to his convent as ordered by his Superior, has been dispossessed of all his charges.

PARIS, Oct. 26th. The city has remained perfectly tranquil up to this hour. The threatened disturbance has not been made and no disturbance whatever has occurred. The Emperor went out this afternoon in an open carriage and drove through some of the principal streets.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 21. It is reported that Captain General DeRodas has informed the Home Government that the rebels in Cuba have all along had active relations with the Republican insurgents in Spain, and that arrangements have been made between them for mutual encouragement and assistance. Reinforcements for Cuba, to the number of 3000 men, sailed yesterday for Havana. Additional troops will be sent early in November. The defeat of the Republicans here places a large number of men at the disposal of the Government, which proposes to take advantage of the opportunity, and act vigorously for the complete suppression of the belligerents in Cuba.

All Republican leaders captured with arms in their hands, and at the head of armed bodies, are to be shot. Some executions have already taken place.

The Duke Montpensier has interceded with the Regent for the life of a leader of the attempted revolt at Seville.

In the Cortes, to-day, Gen. Prim, in referring to the rumors current in regard to his political faith, declared that he was a monarchist, and as such was opposed to the establishment of a republic in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 21. The sessions of the Cortes have been resumed. A resolution, thanking the army for their efforts in quelling the recent republican insurrection, was unanimously adopted yesterday.

MADRID, Oct. 22. The press strongly urge the immediate election of a King, and suggests the elevation of Espartero to the throne for life, and the designation of the Duke of Genoa as his successor.

In the Cortes the question of ordering the election for Deputies to supply the places of those who joined the insurgents in November is under consideration.

MADRID, Oct. 23. Albaida, suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, has been arrested by the authorities and taken to Valencia for trial.

The Spanish Cabinet is divided on the subject of a candidate for the throne.

MADRID, Oct. 24. In the Cortes yesterday General Prim said that if the Ecumenical Council should adopt decision hostile in their operation to the Spanish Constitution, they would be treated by the Government as null and void.

MADRID, Oct. 25 The conviction is growing that in the present state of affairs the selection of a King is impossible. The Cortes is a much divided in opinion as the Cabinet, and unless a compromise is effected the establishment of a monarchy will be hopeless.

MADRID, Oct. 25—Evening. The Deputies to the Cortes from Porto Rico have petitioned the Government to refrain from special legislation to the colony for the present.

The three principalities in the Cortes have each appointed seven deputies to hold a conference, and to try to come to some agreement in regard to the selection of a king.

There was a disturbance at Barbasto, Aragon, yesterday. Cries were given for the republic, and other seditious demonstrations were made, but the outbreak was inconsiderable and was easily suppressed. The town is now quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROME, Oct. 21. Ninety-six recruits for the Papal army arrived here from Canada yesterday.

VIENNA, Oct. 21. The Crown Prince of Prussia has arrived here and is well received by the Emperor. Peace now seems to be assured between Prussia and Austria.

ROME, Oct. 21. The ex-King and Queen of Naples have arrived in this city.

TRIESTE, Oct. 22. The insurrection at Cattaro, in Dalmatia, has been suppressed, but not without bloodshed. A conflict took place on the arrival of the troops. The insurgents made a desperate resistance, but were totally defeated. Order is now completely restored.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 22.—Evening. The ship Athlete, Capt. Robertson, from New York Sept. 16 for Antwerp, was abandoned at sea. All hands were saved and landed at this port to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22. The Jonathan Godfrey has arrived at Cardiff, leaking.

PLYMOUTH England, Oct. 22. The steamship Hammonia, from New York, has arrrived.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23. The ceremonies on the occasion of the successful completion of the Suez Canal will be interesting. The following is the programme: The fete will begin at Port Said on the 16th of November, the vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Ismailia on the next day, and remain there until the 18th, and will go through to Suez on the 19th, where the proceeding will be ended the following day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23. Arrived, steamship China, from New York.

The ship Nile, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, reports that on the 11th instant she spoke the brig A. L Palmer, from Liverpool for New York. The Palmer had lost her foremast and main-topmast in a gale, and had been abandoned at sea, but was taken in charge by the ship Melrose, of Boston, and a crew put on board. The brig was under a jury foremast, and her crew stated that they would try to make some northern port. They did not want assistance.

TRIESTE, Oct. 25. Darring the insurrection at Cattaro the rebels gained possession of the fort thtough treason and then massacred the garrison. Their attacks on other parts of the city were repulsed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20. Steamship America from Hong Kong, brings the following news. Nothing has been heard from the ship Flying Soud, which left Yokahama on the 17th of August. She encountered the typhoon, and it is feared that the ship and all hands are lost.

The stock of silk at Yokahama was 2000 bales. Arrivals from Mybush were brisk. There is a large business doing in tea for the American market, principally in medium and fine grades. Ships Mary Lee, with 466,733 pounds, and the Georgia Breeker, with 234,223 pounds, have sailed for New York. Ships Cedrick and Phaeton are engaged in the same trade.

The Herbert, Graham, Janet, Ferguson and Carobel are also up from New York. The market for various articles of import is generally favorable.

Ship Falcon, wrecked near Now Chang recently, is a total loss.

SHANGHAE, Sept. 18. Black teas—There have been large settlements. Advices continue favorable. The reports of large available reserves of stock are confirmed. The exports to date have been 40,500,000 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21. The following additional news from Japan has been received by steamship. The Mikado is still at Yeddo. The majority of the Daimios have returned to their provinces The assault on Sir Harry Park, in the streets of Zeddo, was made by a drunken Yokohaman, who was immediately arrested and will be punished.

A railroad is to be constructed from Kabe to Osaca and a telegraph line from Yeddo to Yokohama. A mint is about being established by the Japanese Government, and a general system of education under foreign teaching is being established in the different provinces of the Empire.

The Government heretofore has labored under every disadvantage, because of its being unable to centralize either its power or revenue. A proposition to this end has been made to the Japanese Congress, and was favorable entertained but not finally acted upon. Business is slowly improving, but money is in a bad condition. There is great suffering among the poor people of Yeddo, who are out of employment, and the necessaries of life are frightfully high. Without relief, which is not apprehended, within sixty days, more blood may yet be shed before the new government is firmly established.

TWELVE LIVES LOST BY THE CARELESSNESS OF A PILOT. A dispatch on the 11th inst., announced the drowning of twelve persons while attemptinz to cross St. Maurice river, in a scow, near the town of Three Rivers, in Canada East. Full details of the disaster are given in the Quebec papers. It appears that the scow had on board thirty-eight men, engaged in lumbering, seven horses, and fifteen tons of freight. Before starting, one of the passengers, named Thivierge, expressed the opinion that the point chosen was an unfavorable one, as the eddy was strong and the river swollen and rapid. The account says:

"Just then the pilot, a man named Desaulniers, took the sweep, saying he could put her through, and headed her straigh across, and the moment the current struck her bow she dipped, filled, and turning bottom up, was sucked into the vortex of the whirlpool. Before the scow careened, a lad about fifteen years of age, a son of T. Boyce, who was himself on board, managed, with the passenger Thivierge, to secure a bark canoe and reach the shore, although in a sinking condition, from the damage the canoe had sustained. Thivierge ran to the Mackinac for a wooden canoe which was there, but before he returned, the scrow had rolled over like a log two or three different times, washing off those who had succeeded in scrambling up on the bottom; but, most fortunately, at last partly cleared the whirlpool, and again bottom up, drifted where her mast stuck in the sand reef, and some twenty-six persons, all of whom must have been expert swimmers, again succeeded in reaching the scow. Little Boyce was sitting on the shore, crying, fearful to put out to the scow, when his father, one of the twenty-six, ordered him to come on, as with the canoe he could take them all off. The little fellow obeyed, and his father, and Desaulniers, and pilot, getting in made for the shore. Desaulniers was in the stern, and propably in the excitement of the moment paddled too rapidly, and the canoe, already half full of water, became submerged, and sank within twenty feet of the shore. They were all swimmers and struck out manfully, but the eddy drew them back. Boyce and his son went down to rise no more, but Desaulniers reached the land. The wooden canoe now arrived from the Mackinac, and Mr. A. P. Swezy, on his way down from the Tuque with two empty barges, came along at the same time, and the survivors were taken ashore and cared for. It is ascertained that twelve persons have been lost."

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR. The latest mail advices from South America report Lopez, the President of Paraguay, as strongly intrenched in the mountains. The Anglo-Brazilian *Times* of September 26, thinks that it will be still harder and more expensive to carry on the war against Lopez as he is now situated than it has been. The *Times* further speaks in regard to the pecuniary condition of the Brazilian Government and its inability to carry on a war longer as follows:

"The provisional government also brings with it a heavy cost, and every man, woman and child of the pauperized and starving refugees who have collected around the capital have to be supported at the allied cost, for other resource there is none, no industry existing, and no crops being possible for many months. As over 100,000 such helpless persons threw themselves in August alone, according to official statements, upon the allied humanity, about $100,000 a day has to be distributed in rations, and thus the monthly war expenditure of Brazil has reach £1,500,000. How this great outlay is to be met no one can say. The treasury has long been in a chronic state of exhaustion, and for some time all the gold and exchange taken by the government has been purchased with treasury bills, until the mass of them in circulation has already risen to the enormous sum of $88,000,000. No one, it is said, views the financial difficulties of the country with more alarm than the Minister of Finance himself who, the tears standing in his eyes, laments among his colleagues the impossibility of amelioration while this exhaustive war continues. And, we may ask, what is to be the end if Lopez is to be driven, each time at the cost of millions, from each of the multitude of mountain and forest dens the nature of the country and the apprently inexhanstible devotion of the people facilitate to him? Even had the Minister of Finance only to deal with the closing of the accounts of a terminated war he might well shrink from the herculean task; what then is to be the case if this spending of four times the annual revenue is still to go on for unprofitable, nay, ruinous warfare?"

TROUBLES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER. A dispatch from Omaha received at Chicago, 20th inst., says a report has been received at the Department Headquarters, from Col. Duncan, who recently commanded the expedition of the Republican river. There is no further doubt that the surveying party of twelve men under Nelson Buck, were murdered by the Indians in the Republican river, in the latter part of August or early in September. The following is just received from Santa Fe:

"A letter from Apache Pass, dated Oct. 9, reports that about sixty Apaches, led by a chief named Cachiz, attacked a mail coach on the 5th inst, killing the driver, Col. Stone and four soldiers of the 21st Infantry, acting as an escort. They left the bodies of the murdered men, naked and horribly mutilated, and carried off the coach and mules. They also captured 300 cattle owned by a man named Scott in the neighborhood. Scott brought the news to Apache Pass, and thereupon Lieut. Winter and twenty-seven men of the 1st Cavalry, started in pursuit and came upon the Indians ninety miles south of Apache Pass, Friday forenoon. A fight ensued in which twelve Indians were killed, the others making their escape. The troops recaptured the mail coach, mules and stock, as well as 30 horses and a large quantity of supplies owned by the Indians."

EARTHQUAKES IN NEW ENGLAND. The slight shock of an earthquake experienced Friday morning is sufficient to remind us that we are not exempt from disturbances of this nature, which, though supposed to be confined to more tropical climes, have left no portion of the earth's surface exempt from a visitation. We have had several evidences of this formidable phenomena of nature before, and not unfrequently we have intelligence from localities in this section of the country of very marked shocks. On the first of June, 1688, an earthquake took place in the New England States, in the afternoon, and it was sufficiently violent to shake movable articles. On the 29th of October, 1727, a shock, which was of two minutes' duration, took place, and was felt all along the coast. February 6, 1736, another shock took place, and November 18, 1755, the earthquake extended from New England to the West Indies, damaging towns throughout the whole extent of the coast. On the 12th of March, 1761, there was a violent shock in this and adjoining States at half past two o'clock in the morning, and others of note are recorded. We have happily been spared any disastrous earthquake, and the accompanying tidal wave which in modern times have proved so destructive, and which in years gone by proved so fatal. The great earthquake in 1755 almost destroyed the city of Lisbon. It continued only six minutes but sixty thousand persons perished. In 1811 violent earthquakes shook the valley of the Mississippi and lakes disappeared and new ones were formed.—*Boston Journal.*

Special Notices.

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for Diseases of the Liver, or to act as a gentle Purgative.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These medicines are conscientiously offered in the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption; and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has constantly increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when the friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient, and restored him to perfect health

Dr. Schenck himself was cured in precisely such circumstances and many others have been equally fortunate by judiciously making a timely use of Dr. Schenck's remedies.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts, that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very badly diseased, and to some extent destroye i, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous diseases these medicines are equally efficient. Dr Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores, and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be done to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption, it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required, together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred; but the digestive organs must be strength ened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Sea Weed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated, and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are an invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed, and all symptoms, according to the judgment of physicians, indicated speedy death The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. 1y6

For sale in this city by TITCOMB & DORR.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom; it is prudence; it is common sense to provide against, such contingencies, by taking an Antidote in advance; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective assistant at the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this invaluable TONIC and ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent relief.

In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs

---

The Secret of Beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful Complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. 4w44

LYON'S KATHAIRON is the Best Hair Dressing.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

3m45

Extract from a Private Letter from Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.

* * * * Although the eruption is not so violent now, the volcano is a fearful sight to behold. The rivers of lava still flow, and the smoke from the crater ascends in a awful majesty During this volcanic upheaval it has been very sickly here. A peculiar sort of low malarious fever, which has grown out of the foul, condensed vapors of the volcano, has prevailed to an alarming extent, and at one time it was fearful it would depopulate the island But fortunately, a sea-captain (calling here for supplies) distributed PLANTATION BITTERS to the suffering, and quick and thorough cures were the result. The news spread like wild-fire. Messrs. Ching-Takin & Co., Commission Merchants, had these Bitters for sale. In a short time their office was besieged and their supply exhausted. A steamer was dispatched to San Francisco by order of the Hospital Department, and a new and enormous supply obtained as soon as possible. From that moment the epidemic has now entirely disappeared. * * * Is this wonderful remedy known in your city? I hope so, for it is a sure cure for all fevers and miasmatic sickness. You may tell your friends so for me. * * * *

H. M. C.

MAGNOLIA WATER —Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Sudden Changes of Weather

Are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in timely use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit, and have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years Having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. 1w47

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief, if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of "Parsons' Purgative Pills."

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." Our word for it, it is the best pain killer in this country. 1w47

Dr. Lugol, of Paris, one of the most eminent chemists of Europe, says, when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water the most astonishing results may be anticipated. Dr. H. Anders' fodine water *is Iodine dissolved in pure water*, and the most astonishing results have followed its use in cases of scrofula and all chronic diseases. 1w47

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN

Started in Business. I can do more towards assisting those out of employment to Successful Business than any other man in the nation. For proof of this, and valuable information, address H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkepsie, N. Y. 1t47

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

can do more for your YOUNG MEN and BOYS preparing for Active, Successful Life, than any other man in the nation. For proof of this and other valuable information, address H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkepsie, N. Y. 1w47

Married.

In Whitefield, Oct. 14, by Rev. S. K Partridge, Joseph A. Wyman to Olive A. Nutt, both of Jefferson.

In Vienna, Oct. 19 by Rev. A. J. Nelson, Elijah Winslow to Sarah Libby, both of Unity.

In Bingham, Oct. 17. O. C. Morton of Brighton, to Lydia Morton of Bingham.

In Skowhegan, Oct. 10, by Rev. C. C. Mason, Oliver Walker, Esq., of Skowhegan, to Eliza A. Morrill of Hallowell.

In Solon, Oct 13th, by Rev. J. H. Moores, Oliver B. French to Eleanor Black.

In Gardiner, Oct. 20, Samuel P. Jewett to Lenora Chesery, both of Gardiner.

In Waterville, Oct. 20, Frank Bowman, to Carrie A. Heath, both of Sidney.

Died.

In Augusta, Oct. 12 Martha, wife of David Mosher, aged 68 yrs 2 mos.

Lost at sea, Aug. 23, in a hurricane, from Sch. "S. N. Smith," Frank S. Hussey, aged 21, of Berwick, Mass., formerly of Augusta.

In Fayette, Oct. 9, Betsey Chase, aged 83 yrs.

In Skowhegan, Oct. 20, Rev. Daniel Wentworth, aged 86 yrs

In Bath, Bureau Co., Ill., Oct. 7, Martha, wife of Joseph B. Webb, formerly of Skowhegan.

In Hope, Oct. 21, David Cotton, aged 67 yrs.

The Companion is an eight-page weekly paper—practical in its character, wide-awake, and entertaining.

It gives a great variety of reading, interesting alike to young and old—and has for contributors such writers as

Rev. Edward E. Hale, Harriet Beecher Stowe,
Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, "Sophie May,"
Miss E. Stuart Phelps, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks,

together with many other well known and popular authors.

Subscription Price $1.50. Send for a specimen copy to

PERRY MASON & CO.,
Publishers Youth's Companion,
151 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

4wcop47

"WHO WOULD SUFFER?"

IT IS NOW 22 YEARS SINCE DR. TOBIAS FIRST introduced the "Venetian Liniment" in the United States, and never in a single instance has his medicine failed to do all, if not more than is stated in his pamphlet. As an external remedy in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Sores, Swellings, Sprains, Stings of insects and pains in Limbs, Back and Chest, its wonderful curative powers are miraculous. Taken internally for the cure of Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sick Headache and Vomiting, its Soothing and Penetrating qualities are felt as soon as taken The oath with which each bottle is accompanied will show that there is nothing injurious in its composition. Thousands of certificates have been received speaking of the rare virtues of this valuable article. Any person after having used it once will never be without it. Every bottle of the genuine has the signature of "S. I. Tobias" on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Price, 50 cents. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. 4w48

ROOT'S SCHOOL FOR THE CABINET ORGAN.

Containing Progressive Lessons, Studies, and Scales; Songs, Duetts, Trios, and Quartets; Voluntaries, Interludes and Recreative pieces, for the Parlor and the Choir.

A work of established popularity. Annual sale 12,000

BY GEORGE F. ROOT.

Price $2.50. Sent post paid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street, Boston. Charles H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. 47tf

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or during the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best newspapers published—all sent free by mail Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 12t47

SEWING MACHINES,

FOR SALE CHEAP, or FOR RENT, by the Month.

2d Hand Sewing Machines,

OF ALL THE APPROVED MAKES,

In good working order at the Boot & Shoe Store of the subscriber, Water St., Augusta. G. F. HAWES, Agent.
Oct. 26, 1869. 47tf

EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company of New York.

SMART & BROWN, GENERAL AGENTS,
CAMDEN, ME.

No other Mutual Company has ever made so rapid progress in the same period of existence and this is destined to become the most POPULAR COMPANY IN AMERICA.

A few more Agents wanted. Men of character and energy only need apply, as above. E. K. SMART,
47tf J. W. BROWN.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the excellent farm owned by him in Litchfield. Said farm contains one hundred acres of land suitably divided into tillage, pasture, and woodland, there is from twelve to fifteen hundred cords of hard wood of the best quality on said farm; also a nice orchard of from two to four hundred trees there being two hundred young and thrifty, most of which have been grafted; is well fenced, two wells of excellent water; buildings consist of a story and half house, ell, barn and out buildings all connected and in good repair.

Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

Price $3000.

G. ROBERTS,
4w47* 80. LITCHFIELD.

FARM FOR SALE FOR $3000.

We offer for sale a Farm in the town of Gorham, Me., 5 miles from Portland, consisting of 100 acres, of which 60 acres is tillage, 15 acres under cultivation, cuts 35 to 40 tons of hay; good orchard of 300 grafted apple trees; the soil is a clayey and sandy loam; good pasture The buildings are as follows: a 1½ story house, ten rooms; barn 84x40, stable 25x44, all in good repairs; good well of water in house and barn with pumps The location of this property so near to our city makes the same very easily of access to our markets Terms easy, and title perfect.

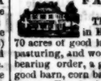
G. R DAVIS & CO., Real Estate and Mortgage Brokers,
4w47 Portland Me.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber thinking of going West offers for sale his farm, situated in Readfield, about two miles from Readfield Corner, and the same distance from Kent's Hill, containing seventy-five acres of choice, smooth land well fenced, (a large part of the fence being stone wall), well supplied with good water at the house and barn, well wooded, and having a good orchard all grafted trees, with a number of fruit trees Cuts about 25 tons of good hay annually. For further particulars enquire on the premises, or address

GORHAM PALMER.
Readfield Corner, Oct. 25, 1869. 3t47*

FARM FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in East Winthrop, ½ of a mile from the post office, 70 acres of good land well fenced, suitably divided into mowing, pasturing, and woodland, two orchards of engrafted fruit in good bearing order, a good house built convenient for two families, good barn, corn barn, wagon house, wood shed, two wells of good water. For further particulars enquire of ALVAH WADSWORTH, on the premises.

East Winthrop, Oct. 15, 1869. 3w47

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm in the town of Richmond containing about seventy acres of good land, with necessary buildings, known as the "Savels", farm situated on the Kennebec River and county road beween Gardiner and Richmond village. For particulars enquire of BENJ. SHAW, Gardiner, Me.

Gardiner, Oct. 20, 1869. 47tf

SOUTH DOWNS.

Full Blood and grade South Down Bucks and Ewes from J. C. Taylor's flock, for sale by the subscriber,
4w47* REBBON LUCE, Bangor, Me

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Joseph Pettingill, late of Monmouth, deceased, by authority of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Kennebec, will sell at private sale, at any time previous to Thursday the second day of December next, at one o'clock P. M., the homestead farm of said deceased in Monmouth, if not sold previous to that time, it will then be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of said deceased, on the premises. LEONIDAS PETTINGILL.
Monmouth, Oct. 27, 1869. 3t47*

THE WALTER GRAPE.

We invite all who wish to see the Walter Grape on the vine, to come before the 18th of September, as a portion will then be removed for the Exhibition.

We here repeat that the "Walter" is the *best flavored* of the American Grapes now disseminated. The vine is a *strong grower* and fruit about the *size of Catawba*

PRICES—No. 1, $5 00; No. 2, $2 50; No. 2, $1 20; large deductions made for quantities.

Send stamp for price list. FERRIS & CAYWOOD
Poughkepsie, N. Y. DUCHESS NURSERIES.
1w41

NOTICE.

The members of the FARMERS' CLUB and Citizens of Litchfield, are requested to meet at the Town House on SATURDAY, Oct. 30th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to see what action they will take in reference to purchasing ground and erecting a building for the use their Fair & Show. A full attendance is desired.

E. S. TOWNSEND, Secretary.
Litchfield Corner, Oct. 24, 1869. 1w47

$200 TO $300 PER MONTH

Made by any man in any town Manufactured and Selling Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips for Doors and Windows. *Instructions and Price List of Materials furnished.* Address BRADSTREET, Boston, Mass. 4w47

PICTORIAL LIFE.

A Subscription Book. 300 Engravings
1,300 Agents Wanted. Send for a Circular,
4w47 N. TISDALE & SON, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

GERANIUM LOTION.

For softening and purifying the skin, for removing tan, sunburn, freckles, and redness of the skin, and an excellent emollient for use after shaving. Prepared and sold at FULLER'S DRUG STORE 47tf

RIGGS & PETTINGILL,

Having formed a Co-partnership, would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a store at "PETTINGILL'S CORNER," on the east side of the river, where they are prepared to sell Goods at market rates, also the highest cash prices paid for Country Produce. Call and see us.

ALEC D. RIGGS,
B. BRANK PETTINGILL.
Augusta, May 25, 1869. 4tf

FOR SALE.

One Horse, Carriage and Harness. Apply to Hon. SAMUEL TITCOMB, Augusta, Me. 38tf.

BOSTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

34, Temple Place, Boston.

B. D RUSSELL, ESQ. PRESIDENT.
C. D. HENDRICKSON, M. D., SECRETARY.

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R. GREENE, M. D., *Superintending Physician.*

This Institution was established to secure greater perfection in the use of *Vegetable Remedies*, and to prevent the imposition often practiced upon invalids by ignorant pretenders who throng our cities and travel the country. Dr. Greene has been Physician of the Institute for more than twenty years. He is the only scientific Physician who has ever thoroughly investigated the medical knowledge of the Indians, and in the light of science, prepared their remedies effectually to meet the wants of civilized Society.

The best science of the age is employed in the preparation of these medicines; and it is admitted that they are the most efficient remedies ever used in curing disease. By this union of Science

Poetry.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY T. B. READ.

Within the sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills
O'er the dun waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed further and the streams sang low,
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed,
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The sunbuilded forests, crowbills around with gold,
Their banner bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some sad, beaten foe of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On sombre wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint,
And, like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew—
Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before;
Silent, till some replying warder blew
His allen horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the lay, within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young,
And where the oriole swung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a censer swung.

Where sang the noisy martens of the eaves:
The busy swallows circling ever near—
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year.

Where every bird that waked the vernal feast,
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east—
All now was sunless, empty, and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom, upon the bowers,
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this, in this most dreary air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch:

Amid all this, the centre of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien
Sat like a fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped and broke with her the sabre crust,
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir
Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all;
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume—
Regave the sword to rust upon the wall.

Regave the sword, but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him who, in his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tone.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
Life dropped the distaff through her hands serene;
And loving neighbors soothed her careful shroud,
While death and winter closed the autumn scene.

Our Story-Teller.

BETSY'S BEAU.

"It is a thing I never did allow, and that I never will allow," said my wife, making up for her small person and unimposing aspect, by speaking very loudly, and as if she had large experience in servants—lessons duly instilled by a lady, a near relative, who kindly supervises our domestic affairs, and pays us long visits. "If it had been a relative, or I had been asked, I might not have objected; but I must beg that nothing of that kind ever occur again," said my wife in continuation of her lecture.

"But please, 'm, he didn't have nothing to eat," said our one handmaiden deprecatingly, but with somewhat of an injured tone.

"I was not alluding to that, Elizabeth," said Mrs. Scrib severely; "but to the principle. I do not go so far as to say I will not allow follows; but if anything similar to last night's affair takes place, I shall consider that you have forfeited your situation. Now, clear away the breakfast-things."

"'Anything similar to last night's affair,' " I said, repeating my wife's words, as soon as Elizabeth had indignantly swept the table, and then herself out of room. "I suppose 'anything similar' means another life-guard or a grenadier?"

"Now don't be absurd, dear," was the reply. "Of course we cannot allow such goings on."

"We?" said I.

"Well, there then, *I* cannot allow such goings on; and I am sure you do not wish me to go down into my own kitchen of a night, to be startled by great scarlet men."

"You never evinced any fear of the great scarlet lady, my dear." I ventured to observe, and making what I thought a very pungent allusion towards vestments, candles, incense and flowers, as displayed at a neighboring church.

"How witty!" was the caustic rejoinder, when I took refuge in the morning paper, and afterwards beat a retreat city-ward.

By way of a peace-offering, I came back that evening with "the neatest thing" I could purchase in the shape of umbrellas; but it was not warmly received.

"Elizabeth has given warning this afternoon," said my wife.

"Tit for tat," I replied; "for I'm sure you gave her warnings enough this morning."

"And now I think the best thing to be done is to let her go; for the silly thing is quite infatuated with the great tall booby I found in the kitchen last night, and has done nothing but sob and cry and go on, ever since."

"I trust that there are no briny pearls in this soup?"

"Of course not," was the reply. "I made it myself."

"How weak are women," I remarked after a pause; "and yet how hard upon each other's failings. 'None but the brave deserve the fair,' says the proverb, and the fair think, in consequence, that they have the only right to the brave."

"The brave! Such stuff! Why, I believe, George, if you had your way, you would encourage the girl in her mad fit. A soldier, indeed, without a penny to help himself, let alone to keep a wife."

"But the manly beauty—the uniform!" I suggested.

"Manly nonsense!"

"And besides, it don't seem fair that the whole of the military force should be monopolized by the nursemaids, leaving only Policeman X for the cooks, and——"

"There!" exclaimed my wife; "look at that! Did you ever see such audacity?"

Turning immediately, I could not refrain from a smile, for plainly shown upon the window-blind by the street lamp, was the shadow of a huge life-guardsman, his well-padded chest, fierce mustache, and elegantly balanced foraging-cap being displayed to great advantage.

"That's the same man!" exclaimed my wife; "and now, if you watch, you will see him pass the window and go down the area."

"The soles are getting cold, my love," I said; "and I should infinitely prefer a portion to turning myself into a vedette to watch the movements of the enemy. Now if your respected mamma had happened to be here!"

"Now don't be ungenerous. I'm sure mamma never suggested anything that was not for your good, George."

"Perhaps not, my love," I said; "but it is not always agreeable to take physic, however beneficial it may be. Thanks! Now I'll trouble you for the anchovy. No potatoes, thank you. Shall I ring for the other things? Slow-moving Betsey will not have them up before we have done with the fish."

"If you please," was the very polite reply, and turning my head I found that the shadow-picture upon the blind had disappeared.

"Of course it has," said my wife, who had divined my thoughts. "And he is now down in the kitchen, feasting upon the tit-bits supplied to him by that disgraceful creature."

"Let's ring and startle them, then," said I; and leaving my chair, I gave a hasty peal at the bell.

In the course of a minute or two up came Elizabeth, very smart, and very ruddy of cheek—due, no doubt, to the cooking—and began to change the dishes.

"Did I hear some one down stairs, Elizabeth?" said my diplomatic wife.

"Down sairs, mum. No, mum; not since the milk came."

"Oh, that was at four o'clock," said my wife. "I mean just now."

"No, mum, not as I've heerd; the bell hasn't been touched for a good hour."

"No!" said my wife, and then all was silent while the soup and fish were removed, and the partridges Smith sent us were placed upon the table; when the maid disappeared.

"Pity she admires, or rather has her destiny ruled by Mars, for she is a capital cook," I said, going on with the carving. "Dare say she reads Zadkiel."

"Of course," said my wife, "and Row Bells and the London Journal, and Family Herald, and all sorts of stuff."

"And the Moonstone, and Birds of Prey, I suppose, too," I observed; "but perhaps she does not favor Mudie."

"If you wish to send me up to my bedroom in tears, George, pray say so. I'm sure I don't know what I have done that"—sob—"that"—sob—pocket-handkerchief, and one tear right in the bread-sauce.

But the next moment plainly heard, there was the buzz, buzz of a manly voice, a giggle, a squeak, and the scraping of a chair—all plainly heard to proceed from the kitchen—coming up as it were, through the floor; for the houses in New Park Crescent are very slightly built, so slightly, indeed, that we have never started a piano of our own, in consequence of the abundance of musical sounds proceeding from Nos. 4 and 6, right and left of us.

"A deceitful creature!" exclaimed my wife, no longer tearful; "and did she not declare to my face, ten minutes ago, that there was no one downstairs?—Ring the bell, George."

"Not till I've finished my dinner in peace, my love," I said firmly, "even if there were the whole of the Turkish Contigent downstairs. After dinner, I'm at your service; but if I am to engage Shaw the life-guardsman, I must have another glass or two of sherry first. Who the deuce can that be?" I exclaimed, for a cab had stopped at the gate, and there was a loud ring at the front bell.

Then came the soft patter of poor Elizabeth's feet, the opening of the front door, a short sharp altercation, as if a cabman were dissatisfied with his fare, and, then my wife started from her chair exclaiming: "Why, it's mamma!"

"The devil!"——

"George!" exclaimed my wife; and the next moment the door opened; there was embracing; and I had to leave the choicest, brownest tit-bit of partridge on my plate, to be kissed and called "my dear boy!"

"No!" she would not have the soup up—mamma would not. She was so sorry, but the train was late, or she would have been with us in time to sit down to dinner. There was a sole left, was there? Then she would have that; it could not be so very cold.

"Bring the fish back, Elilabeth," said my wife; and it was evident that for the present Mars was completely out of her memory.

A few minutes elapsed, during which "dear mamma" had a glass of sherry, and then Elizabeth came back holding in her hand the head of a sole; the one, I was ready to swear, I had left on my plate, for I knew it by its gouged-out eye.

"Oh, 'm, if you please, 'm!" exclaimed Elizabeth.

"Well, Elizabeth?" said my wife.

"That there cat, 'm, while I was up answering the door. There was nothing left but this here head, mum, as I was just in time to see it jump off the table on to the floor."

"You careless creature!" cried my wife, "to leave it like that. There, bring a hot plate. Have a little partridge, mamma, dear."

Directly after I saw some one's face change, and a very suspicious look was directed at the handmaid, but that young lady evidently saw nothing; and the meal passed off in a most satisfactory way—that is to say, as far as appearances went—for I knew that I did not have anything like my share of the birds.

At last I was left alone to have my one glass or two of claret, and the ladies ascended, as I supposed, to the drawing room; while, under the idea that the new arrival would render her secure from interruption, the fair Elizabeth descended to the nether regions.

"Now, I wonder whether that gentleman is below stairs?" I thought; and then, somehow, my ideas were shunted off on two another line, and went off at express rate, till I was roused by hearing the front door open.

"Who in the world is that going out?" I thought, and then I listened for the closing, but in vain; while directly after a strange ghostly shadow passed the window, which shade I made out to be that of my respected mother-in-law, with a mantle over her head.

"Why, she's going down into the kitchen," I muttered; and leaving my seat, I opened the door just in time to catch my wife in the passage.

"Oh, I see!" I exclaimed softly; "going to attack the enemy front and rear. Elaborate tactics, I must say!"

"You need not trouble yourself, sir, unless you please," was the reply. "I daresay mamma and I can discomfit the enemy, as you term him, without your help."

"But are you sure there is any one below?" I said.

"O dear no, sir! only that there is a cat there with a strong love for fried soles!"

"There, come along!" I said, for there was no help for it; and if there is anything I dislike, it is meddling with the servants, and their belongings.

But we had not half descended the kitchen stairs, before we heard loud voices in altercation.

"That I'm sure there aint, mum, if it's the last words I had to utter, mum, there ain't; and if miseus was here"——

"Your mistress is here, Elizabeth," said my wife, now entering the kitchen, with the writer following, feeling very small, and taking in the *coup de œil* of Mrs. Scribe's mamma standing at the area door, and Betsy keeping guard over that leading into the back kitchen.

"Take the candle and look in the coal cellar, George," said my mother-in-law. "I'm certain I heard some man's voice down stairs."

"It must have been next door, sir," said Betsy, appealing to me.

"Walls are thin!" I suggested, disposed to draw off the forces and to give the unfortunate enemy, if one there were, an opportunity to retreat.

"Strue as goodness, mum, there's no one here," said Betsy.

"Oh, you had abandoned hussy!" exclaimed Mrs. Scribe's mamma, shaking her head at the maiden. "Why don't you look in the coal cellar, George?"

I felt disposed to swear at the cellar; but Mrs. Scribe just then whispering "Must I go?" I went, to make the pleasant discovery that there was not above a sack left of the last two tons; but Mars was not there, neither was he in the dust-bin; and coming back out of the area, I found our dear mamma peering into the kitchen cupboard, and apparently about to open the draws of the dresser.

All this time, poor Betsy, with the palest of pale faces, was keeping guard over the back-kitchen door, which my wife now approached.

"Which surely, mum, you're not going to bemean you.self by going in that dirty place, mum!" said the girl.

"Dirty, indeed, I've no doubt." said Mrs. Scribe's mamma.

"There; why not take the girl's word?" said I, wishing, with my customary pusillanimity, to make a compromise. "Is there any one—a soldier in that back kitchen, Elizabeth?"

But instead of answering, the girl burried her face in her apron, and began to sob bitterly, when, leading her aside,